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PRESCOTTS' DYEWORKS,
DUBLIN, BELFAST,
CORK, LIMERICK.
(3)

The Irish Times.

PRICE ONE PENNY. DUBLIN, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1917. VOL. LIX. NO.—18,784.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated) not exceeding 3 lines, 2/6 each; 4 or more lines, 8d. per line.

The Government has decided that Obituary Notices of fallen soldiers sent to the Press by relatives or friends shall give no particulars either of the theatre of war in which a casualty occurred or of the battalion to which the officer, non-commissioned officer, or private belonged.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

DAVIDSON—May 19, 1917, killed in action, William Davidson, eldest son of Thomas Davidson, Ballgical, Tullogher, New Ross.

DUNWOODY—Reported missing, believed drowned on May 4, 1917, on troopship Transylvania, Second Lieutenant John Myles Dunwoody, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, in his 21st year, only son of Dr. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Dashwood House, Ramsgate.

MACNAMARA—May 25, 1917, killed in action, Major George Macnamara, Wiltshire Regiment, aged 27 years, dearly-loved son of Henry V. and Edith Macnamara, Ennistymon House, Co. Clare.

PORTER—May 3, 1917, killed in action, William Kinsley, elder son of the late W. D. Porter, of Dublin, aged 21.

In Memoriam.

BAKER—In loving memory of David Baker, Yeoman of Signals, who died in the service of his country on board H.M.S. Defence at the Battle of Jutland May 31st, 1916.

BORROWES—In proud and loving memory of our son, Kildare Henry Borrowes, Midshipman, R.N., H.M.S. Queen Mary, killed in action at the Battle of Jutland, 31st May, 1916.

KING—In loving memory of Engineer Lieutenant-Commander Patrick John King, R.N., H.M.S. Indefatigable, who was killed in action in the Battle of Jutland May 31st, 1916. R.I.P. Sadly missed by his loving wife and little son, Paddy.

KING—First Anniversary—In loving memory of our dear brother, Patrick John King, Engineer Lieutenant-Commander, H.M.S. Indefatigable, killed in action off Jutland 31st May, 1916. Lower younger son of the late Patrick King, 68 Lower Drumcondra road. May his soul and the souls of all who died with him rest in peace.

LONGLEY—In memory of Charles Raynsford Longley, Midshipman, R.N., H.M.S. Queen Mary, killed in action at the battle of Jutland, 31st May, 1916.

All the souls of those that die
In the late battle, sunbeams lifted higher"!

MOORE—First Anniversary—In loving memory of Richard Philip Moore, late H.M.S. Queen Mary, who laid his life in the battle of Jutland, May 31st, 1916.

His gentle smile and manner
Are present with us still.
Heaven took him is better,
Blessed be God's holy will.

Inserted by his loving grandparents, Richard and Margaret Moore, 16 Railway avenue, Inchicore.

O'REILLY—In proud and ever-loving memory of Lieutenant Frank Power O'Reilly, R.N., H.M.S. Invincible, killed in action in the battle of Jutland, May 31st, 1916. "Thy will be done."

PHILBIN—In sad and loving memory of our dearly-beloved son, William John (Willie) Philbin, killed in action on May 31st, H.M.S. Indefatigable, off the Coast of Jutland, sadly missed by his father, mother, and sisters.

One year has passed since our great sorrow,
But to our hearts we mourn the loss
Of one we loved so well.
We think of him in silence,
And his name we oft recall,
But there is nothing left to answer
But his photo on the wall.

Inserted by his loving sister, Lottie.

RONEY—In loving memory of Major Gerald Christopher Roney, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. Queen Mary, killed in action in the battle of Jutland on 31st May, 1916.

VIZE—In May 31, 1916, at Jutland, believed on board H.M.S. Defence, Petty Officer Gordon Stewart Davidson, only beloved son of Eric Gregan and Lilian Veitch, Registry of Deeds Offices, The Temple, Henrietta street, Dublin. New Zealand and Scottish papers please copy.

In proud and loving memory of the heroes who, for God, their King, and country, and to keep us safe, made the great sacrifice on H.M.S. Defence, at Jutland, May 31st, 1916.—E. G. and V. Veitch. New Zealand and Scottish papers please copy.

VINCENT—Killed in action on H.M.S. Invincible, 31st May, 1916, Thomas J., eldest dearly-loved son of William and Emma Vincent, 5 College Green, Dublin.

Treasure Thy gracious keeping,
Leave we now Thy servants sleeping.

WHELAN—*In loving memory of Martin Whelan,* who was drowned in the sinking of H.M.S. Defence on the 31st of Jutland, May 31st, 1916. On whose soul may God have mercy.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—May 21, 1917, at Carne, Castle-pollard, to Mr. and Mrs. William T. Anderson, a son.

BELL—May 29, 1917, at Westmount, Waterford, to Samuel and Grace Allen Bell, a daughter.

BUTLER—May 28, 1917, at Dargle View terrace, Bray, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Butler, 20 Merrion View avenue, Merrion, a daughter.

NICHOLSON—May 29, 1917, at Knockdaw, Johnstown, Co. Kilkenny, the wife of John Nicholson (nee MacDermott), a daughter (stillborn).

YOUNG—April 11, 1917, at Cape Town, South Africa, the wife of George Young (nee Webster), of a son.

YULE—May 27, 1917, at 23 Cherryfield avenue, Sandford road, the wife of Arthur L. Yule, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McINTOSH AND McARTHUR—At Ormond quay Presbyterian Church, Dublin, by Rev. T. G. Robson, Alexander James McIntosh, King Edward's Horse, second son of Mr. and Mrs. John McIntosh, Victoria, Australia, and Ina Stewart, second daughter of Mr. Stewart McArthur, K.C., and Mrs. McArthur, Victoria, Australia.

DEATHS.

BARKER—May 30, 1917, at his residence, 3 Lower Buckingham street, Dublin, John Barker, beloved husband of the late Frances Barker. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing family. Sacred Heart of Jesus, have mercy on his soul. R.I.P. Funeral from above address, at 10.30, to-morrow (Friday) morning for Glasnevin Cemetery.

COWAN—May 26, 1917, at her residence, Tully, Ferrycarrig, Co. Wexford, Margaret Helena, widow of the late Captain Stephen John Cowan, aged 76. R.I.P.

DUNNE—May 30, 1917, Annie, widow of the late Thomas Dunne, R.M.C., The Ward. R.I.P. Funeral from Arran quay R.C. Church, after 10 o'clock Mass, to-morrow (Friday) morning, to Donaghmore.

GILMORE—May 30, 1917, at her residence, Drumnacavey, Portobello, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Gilmore. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." Funeral to Knockamuckley Burying Ground to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GRAVES—May 28, 1917, at Lawn House, Dundrum, Sophia Tipperary, Sarah, beloved wife of Thomas Graves.

LLOYD—May 22, 1917, at Cross Keys, South Wales, Evelyn Grace, youngest daughter of Arthur Sir Morgan Lloyd, K.C.B.

MORIARTY—May 29, 1917, in Dublin, Agnes Adelaide, widow of the late Robert Butler Moriarty.

WALKER—May 30, 1917, at his residence, 5 Eagle Hill avenue, Terenure, Edward Walker, eldest son of the late Edward and Elizabeth Walker. Deeply regretted. Funeral from St. Joseph's Church, Terenure, at 10.30, to-morrow (Friday) morning for Tallaght.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Hudson and family, Tinnakelly, Rathnew, return thanks to their many kind friends for their sympathy in their sad bereavement.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 4.

NICHOLS'

FUNERAL AND CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT, Lombard street (Westland row), late of Lincoln place. Coffins, Hearses, and Every Requisite. Economy and Punctuality. 'Phone—276.

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FOR RAILWAY ADVERTISEMENTS SEE PAGE 4.

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Wednesday, May 30, 1917.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE IRISH CATHOLIC. THE IRISH CONSTITUTION. Does it still Exist? AMERICA AND IRELAND. What the Republic Owes Us. THE SACRED HEART. The Dedication of Families. THE EUCHARISTIC LEAGUE. GREAT NEW SERIAL STORY: Notes for Members. "Gerald de Lacy's Daughter." By Anna T. Sadlier. KEVIN'S COSY CORNER. A Tale of Penal Times. A Place for the Young. FROM ALL RESPECTABLE NEWSAGENTS. PRICE TWOPENCE.

KATHLEEN—Dusty things are so unhealthy. Send them to Dartry Dye Works, Dartry road, Dublin, to be cleaned.

JOHN ARIGHTON AND SONS, LTD., CHURCH FURNISHERS, CHRISTCHURCH PLACE, DUBLIN.

THE YOUNG MAN'S OUTLOOK.—The prospects under war conditions of Irish Youths who have formerly studied for Civil Service appointments is further discussed by the Conductor of the Students' Page in the "Weekly Irish Times."

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HOTEL Bookkeeper (tabular) Wanted, first class, for season, suburbs; good salary.—S 8, Frederick st.

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MENTAL Case—Wanted, a Lady (Church of Ireland), between 40 and 50, as Companion to Invalid Lady; superior household of six children; residence, within a thousand miles, twelve in Dublin; a quiet case. Reply, stating qualifications and salary required, to Box 355, care of Dawson and Son, Dawson st., Dublin.

MOTHER'S Help—Mrs. Goodbody, Valletta, Galway, requires agreeable Person to help with invalid child and take interest in house; state references, salary, and experience.

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WANTED, Co. Kilkenny, Girl, about 18 years, as Help, for country; I.C.; nice appearance; children of her own age; no hard work; treated more as one of the family. Address "Z 3665, Help," this office.

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WANTED, Gentleman for Dublin and District to Represent English Firm in Oils, Grease, Varnishes, and all Sundries connected with this trade; already large connection formed; salary and commission; guarantee bond required. Reply, full particulars, to "Z 3548, Representative," this office.

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LEGAL.

ASSISTANT Wanted; young Solicitor who could introduce business preferred; Protestant; or Advertiser would take over Practice and Managing Clerk of Solicitor about to retire.—A 75, this office.

CITY Solicitor wants experienced Junior, knowing shorthand; state lowest salary.—A 58, this office.

CLERICAL Clerk, presently engaged, desires similar position, county Solicitor's Office; thorough knowledge of Registry, good cost drawer, shorthand typist, initiative, and capable taking charge in engineer's office; unobjectionable reference; age 35.—Address "Z 3679, Clerk," this office.

LEGAL CONTINUED.

WANTED, assist Clerk (abstainer) for country; state qualifications. Enclose copies testimonials to "Z 3520, Clerk," this office.

WANTED, educated Junior in Solicitor's Office; salary £26; previous experience necessary; state lowest 1961, this office.

WANTED, competent Clerk for Petty Sessions Office. Address "Z 3607, Clerk," this office.

MEDICAL.

APPRENTICE Wanted in City Pharmacy; state parents; good opportunity.—X 1970, this office.

ASSISTANT Wanted for Pharmaceutical Chemist; indoor; "Z 3670, Assistant," this office.

DOCTOR desires short Locum; disengaged now. Address "Z 3556, Medico," this office.

EXPERIENCED Locum required immediately; good salary. Apply, stating age, references, etc., Cole, Clonmel, Youghal.

EXPERIENCED Assistant, city and country, free to accept Locum for July and August.—338, Irish Times Office, Biggot st. Bridge.

LOCUM open for engagement during the summer 3 months; city and country references; excellent testimonials. Address "Z 3657, Locum," this office.

QUALIFIED Mechanic Wanted; also Apprentice; state particulars.—Apply Boyle, Ennis.

RELIABLE Assistant required, Protestant, Dispensing Chemist; good salary; outdoor. Reply, age, height, and copies testimonials to "Z 3535, Assistant" this office.

WANTED, Nurses for Asylum; Preliminary and Final Examinations, Physics, Chemistry, Histology, Anatomy, Nursing, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Hygiene, Dispensing, Ophthalmic Nursing, Fever Nursing, Mental Nursing, Practical Nursing, Operations, Bandaging, Ambulance, Massage, Electricity, Dietetics, Cookery, Laundry, Sanitation, Hygiene, Ward Work, Theatre Work, Night Duty, Day Duty, Sick Visiting, Dispensary Work, Clinical Work, Out-patient Work, Medical Work, Surgical Work, Gynæcological Work, Obstetrical Work, Fever Work, Mental Work, Infectious Work, Tuberculosis Work, Children's Work, Infants' Work, Ophthalmic Work, Aural Work, Throat Work, Nose Work, Skin Work, Venereal Work, Massage Work, Electrical Work, Dietetic Work, Cookery Work, Laundry Work, Sanitation Work, Hygiene Work, Ward Work, Theatre Work, Night Work, Day Work, Sick Visiting Work

MOTOR MATTERS, BICYCLES, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

AT WALLEN'S GARAGE.

PERRY DE LUXE, 11.9, handsome Four Seater, in biscuit colour. Deliver from stock.
CALCOTT Two Seater, dickey, dynamo lighting; slightly used car, perfect.

11-12 ST. ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN. T

Why your next Car should be a

CROSSLEY

REASON No. 1.

The Firm of Crossley's has been established over 50 years. They were pioneers in the construction of internal combustion engines, and since the inception of the business have concentrated all their energies on the production of this particular type of engine.

Which denotes EXPERIENCE.

G. A. BRITTAIN,
HATCH STREET, DUBLIN.

A FORD Two Seater, newly painted, excellent condition, £75.—Woods', Westland row. T

THE LEADING LIGHT CAR.
CALTHORPE MINOR.
Economical on Petrol (Genuine).
KEATING and LUNDY, Great Brunswick st. T

PULLMAN CARS,
Complete with self-starter, dynamo lighting, one-man khaki hood, detachable rims and spare rim, speedometer, etc., at £295, are the world's great Car value.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY OF TOURING CARS AND TWO SEATERS.

BREEN, McAULEY, and CO.,
DONNYBROOK.
Telephone: "Ballebridge, 113." T

DOWNES BROTHERS,
172 GREAT BRITAIN STREET, DUBLIN,
Motor Body and Carriage Builders. Van Building and Repairs of all descriptions, Painting, Upholstering, and Rubber Tyring a Speciality. Ford Special Bodies in Stock. Motors for Hire. 'Phone, 2655.

FORD Five Seater, very good condition, leather upholstery, three nearly new tyres, Stepney, recently overhauled, for quick Sale, £85.—X 1958, this office.
FORD 5 seater Touring Car for Sale, special Dublin built, streamline body, domed mudguards on Rover lines, grey colour, grey leather upholstery, one hood, 5 detachable wheels, new oversize tyres, electric and bulb horns, Master vibrator, all brass head, side and tail lamps, spacetalk, and eight day clock, owner driven, a beautiful car; price £130. Address "Z 3646, Ford," this office.
FORD Sale, at bargain price, 12 h.p. and 10 h.p. "Talbot" Cars, in perfect order; also Delivery Van, with special body.—The Stephen's Green Motor Co., Glover's Alley.
CARE is now no need to send your Broken Parts to England or America. We would anything that is broken in any metal and machine like new.—Dublin Engineering and Motor Co., 9 Lower Pembroke st., Dublin. 'Phone, 1685.
1914 FORD Touring Car, in perfect running order.—The City Wheel Works, Ltd., Great Brunswick street.

WANTED.
WANTED, Four Seater Motor Car, modern make, in perfect condition; state full particulars.—X 1962, this office.

LORRIES, VANS: MOTOR & STEAM

LORRY, with Platform, De Dion make, for one ton loads, guaranteed mechanically perfect, 12 miles per gallon; will gladly demonstrate; price £125, including instruction.—J. Pullar Phibbs, M.I.E.E., Seville Place Motor Works, North Strand, Dublin.

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

WANTED, two good Secondhand Magnetos. Give full particulars and lowest price to "Z 3525, Magneto," this office. D

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS. DISENGAGED.

CHAUFFEURS disengaged, drive all cars; state wages.—Morris, 52 Brookland st., Belfast. 8 25
CHAUFFEUR Groom requires post; well recommended. Address "Z 3486, Chauffeur," this office. D
CHAUFFEUR Mechanic, disengaged, six years' experience with any make of car; do all running repairs; strict T.T.; can be highly recommended. Apply 1968, this office. F

DOMESTICS, CONTINUED (FROM PAGE 1).

EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid; well recommended; city or suburbs.—A, 14 Clarence place.
HOUSE and Parlourmaid disengaged; lady highly recommended; city or country; wages from £26. Address "Z 3502, Maid," this office.
FIRST-class Parlourmaid disengaged, go House Parlourmaid; small family; £24 required. Address "Z 3500, Housemaid," this office. A
FIRST-class House Parlourmaid disengaged; London experience; England preferred.—A 52, this office.
HOUSE Parlourmaid wishes situation in small family; country country preferred; can be highly recommended. Address "Z 3540, Maid," this office. D
HOUSE Parlourmaid, R.C., age 20 years; country or county town preferred. Address "Z 3524, Maid," this office.
HOUSE Parlourmaid, just disengaged, desires situation; understands her duties; highly recommended. A 15, this office.
LADY (Irish) wishes to be trained as Housemaid, or would mind baby and help with light housework; can be well recommended. Address Susan Scott, Blarney Cottage, Dundrum, Dublin.
PARLOURMAID, First Class; highly recommended; R.C.; wages £20.—M. Dunne, 100 Mountpleasant Buildings, Ranelagh.
SMART young House Parlourmaid disengaged; first class London experience as Parlourmaid; like best England or Ireland; recommends.—A 50, this office.
SMART young House Parlourmaid disengaged, tall, nice appearance; city; recommended.—A 49, this office.
SMART H. Parlourmaid; good appearance. Can go to-day.—Mrs. Hudson, 4 Clare road.
TWO respectable Girls, R.C. wish situation to together, to be trained one as House Parlourmaid, the other as Children's Nurse. Address "Z 3609, Girls," this office.
UNDER Housemaid, now in Co. Carlow, wants place; or as Under Nurse or Under Parlourmaid; age 16; R.C.; tall; inexperienced, wishes to start in service; can give good reference.—Mrs. Hurley, Ltd., 86 Eccles st., Marylebone.
UPPER Housemaid; wait on lady; steady person; assists in duties; needlewoman; Protestant; particulars.—X 1962, this office.
YOUNG Housemaid disengaged, of Waiting, business house; first class references.—X 1954, this office.
YOUNG active girl requires situation House Parlourmaid, small family; good daughter; suburbs preferred. Address "Z 3582, Maid," this office.
YOUNG Girl wishes situation as Housemaid or Assistant Waitress; position highly recommended.—X 1892, this office.
YOUNG Girl wishes situation, train House Parlourmaid; experienced; recommended.—Gretta Purcell, Ratnagown, Gorey.
YOUNG Girl wishes training as House Parlourmaid; highly recommended.—A 10, this office.
YOUNG House Parlourmaid, thoroughly understands her duties; good proper; would go General, small family, Kildare preferred; highest references.—X 1874, this office.
YOUNG country Girl, R.C., wishes situation as Housemaid, or General in small family; well recommended.—Miss Fraser, Ballyboy, Ballinrobe.
YOUNG country Girl wishes situation as House Parlourmaid, or partly trained; well recommended.—M. Horan, Kilcolman, Borris, Carlow.

NURSES DISENGAGED.

A THOROUGHLY experienced Nurse disengaged; highly recommended; baby from month preferred; city or suburbs.—A 11, this office. F
A COUNTRY Girl, 17, just finished her apprenticeship to Dressmaker wishes to find a situation in Nursery; to be trained as Children's Sewingmaid; prefers Co. Apply Mrs. Mulry, Ballygoran, Maynooth. E
NURSE-Companion Girl, R.C., take baby from month; Dublin preferred.—537, Irish Times Office, Bargot st. Bridge. A
NURSE.—A respectable country Girl wishes situation as Nurse; fond children; some experience; R.C.—A, Dingery House, Leixlip.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, &c., DISENGAGED.

COOK-GENERAL required; situation Kitchenmaid; highly recommended. Address Kate Whyte, Post Office, Lusk.
RESPECTABLE Woman, would take Washing to own home; good laundress; North side.—A 14, this office.

ARTICLES FOR SALE,

AT KELLY'S, 48 FLEET STREET, Engagement Rings.—A magnificent assortment of sexdiadiad, single stone, three Three, Five Stone Gips, Marquise, and Cluster Rings, set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, and Pearls, etc., of the finest quality, brilliancy, and colour.

"WAR Time Economy"—Have your Baby's Carriage Repaired at Nicholson's Perambulator Works, 47 Aungier st. (late Henry st.). T
A QUANTITY of Deal Sawdust for Sale; free on rail Rosgrea, 8/- per ton.—George Evans, jun., Clougherdan.
BOOKS, choice collection; Engravings, Turner, etc., with or without bookcase.—A 55, this office. F
CATIONAL Cash Register, 4 drawers, for Sale, perfect order.—A 58, this office.
RAILWAY Lost Property—Good Silk Umbrellas, 2/6; write for list.—W. Cullen, 9a Grafton st., Dublin. 12 29
SEWING Machines, all makes supplied and repaired; Mangles, Wringers, Washing Machines, Kitchen Utensils, Table Cutlery.—Hughes Bros., Dawson st., Dublin. 12 21
SHOP Window Fittings, Brass, Oak, China, displaying Drapery, Millinery, Blouses, Boots, Tobacco, Stationery, as supplied Dublin, Belfast, provincial shops. Dummies, Broadcloth, Abbey st., Dublin.
WATERPROOF Covers for all purposes, in all qualities, made throughout in our own factories in Dublin; Tonic Covers, Oilskin Clothing; price lists and samples on application.—Petrie Brothers, Waterproofers, 35-37 Usher's quay, Dublin. T
WATERPROOF Covers, sacks, Sale or Hire, best terms; Corn and Potato Sacks cheap; best quality Binder Twine.—Coleman, Sack Contractor, Waterproof Cover Manufacturer, 25-26 Chancery st. (Back Four Courts), Dublin.
40 NUMBERS Harmsworth Encyclopedia, would exchange for Monthly Magazines.—A 12, this office.

ARTICLES WANTED.

ANTIQUE Silver Cups, Candlesticks, Salvers, Sugar Bowls, etc.; also Diamond Ornaments, Precious Stones, and Old Gold; highest prices given.—West and son, Grafton House, Grafton st.
ANTIQUE—Wanted, China, Cut Glass, Engravings, Furniture, etc.—Edward Butler, 14 Bachelor's Walk. T
ADVANCES of £1 to £1,000 on Diamond Ornaments, Jewellery, Silver Plate, Furs, Guns, Pictures, Glass, China, Curios, etc., or Purchased for cash, at Kelly's, 48 Fleet st. (Westmoreland st.)
BASKET Trunk Wanted; medium size; in good order. X 1891, this office. A
DIAMONDS, Old Gold, Antique Silver, Miniatures, Plate, Purchased for cash—Edmond Johnson, Ltd., 64 Grafton st. T
DIAMONDS, Jewellery, and Silver Purchased, by Kelly's, 48 Fleet st. T

FEATHER Beds Wanted; highest prices paid; would send for estimate.—Irish Feather Co., Ltd., Tara street, Dublin.
JESON FIRM. Original Advertisers. T

FEATHERS—Noms and Sons, Cork, are Buyers of all classes of Feathers, and quote highest prices on receipt of sample by post. We pay carriage. T
GOLD Jewellery, Silver Plate, Precious Stones, Gent's Watches, Tools, Settlers, etc., Purchased; extreme value; immediate cash for country parcels.—Gerry's Jewellers and Silversmiths, 46 Dawson st. 12 21
GENTLEMAN will Buy Gold Watch and Chain, good or bad, or will Buy Gold Watch and Chain, good Gent's Ring, some Ladies' Jewellery, and couple of good Old Pictures (Dutch preferred).—X 1496, this office.
LADY would Buy Silver Cake Basket, Cream Jugs, and other nice Silver or Plated Articles for good address.—X 1483, this office. 12 23
OLD Artificial Teeth Bought—Persons wishing to realise full value should apply to the actual manufacturers, Messrs. Browning, instead of the provincial buyers; if forwarded by post value per return or offer made.—Head Offices 55 Oxford st., London, W. Est. 100 years.

ARTICLES WANTED CONTINUED.

OLD False Teeth Wanted; 6d. per tooth paid; full value for Platinum, Gold, and Silver Roofs.—Knowerling, Dentist, Ashton, Manchester. A
TYPEWRITER Wanted, visible writing, in good working order; must be cheap.—Walsh, Spink, Abbeyleix.
WANTED, Portable Wooden or Tin House; state size and where seen.—X 1768, this office. F
WANTED, small Portable Hut, wood or iron; state dimensions, lowest price, and where seen. Apply "Z 3543, Hut," this office.
WANTED, Sewing Machine, in good repair.—Kelly, 8 Clarinda Park West, Kingstown.

MACHINERY.

ANYTHING in Engineering Requirements, Land or Marine, General Stores, Tools, etc., can best be obtained from Tuck's, Lower Abbey st., Dublin.
ALL kinds of Old Machinery Scrap Metals Wanted; highest prices, prompt cash.—Woodhams and Moore, 20 Luke st., Dublin. Telephone, 350.
BALATA Belting, new, 10,000 feet, all sizes, from 3 to 9 inches broad and 5-ply to 8-ply can best be much below market price.—McCoy and Sons, Limited, Belfast.
CHOP Plant, complete, makers Richmond and Chandler, capacity 300 cwt. per hour, equal to 3 tons per hour.—W. J. Fleming, Kingsbridge.
ELECTRIC Motors and Starters for Sale, large selection, from 1 horse power upwards, in stock for immediate delivery.—Hudson and Allan, Ltd., Power House, Kingsway, London, and at Glasgow. T
FOR Sale, 3/5 Centrifugal Pump, with 60' of 3" Main Suction, price £13 10/.—also Double Geared Hand Winch, to lift 4 tons, with sheaf blocks, price £4 10/.—Apply Gaston, Portrush.
FOR Sale, Ransome 6 H.P. Traction Engine, with 54 inch thresher, almost equal to new, £560; several sets Portable Engines, 4 to 12 h.p., with threshers, £100 to £175.—Watsons, Crossley Gas Engine, 14 h.p., £35.—Duthie, Large and Co., Ltd., Athy.
FOR Sale, Vertical Steam Engine, by Ransome, Sims and Jefferies, 12" cylinder x 15" stroke, complete, with all fittings.—A 16, this office.
1,000 tyre Steam Engine and Boiler, 25 h.p.; Steam Engine, 7/8 h.p.; Electric Motor, 346 volts, 1,450 revs., 15 h.p.; 2 h.p. shaft and Turbine Shafting, at Auction, N.C. Laundry, Tuesday, 5th June; catalogues 3d. each.—Dockrell Limited, Auctioneers, Dublin.

PULLEYS and SHAFTING from STOCK. Ass Prices.—BOOTH BROS., DUBLIN.

SECONDHAND Engine, by Sale—5 Ton Compound "Clarke" Tractor and Trailer, in good running condition, £560; 54in. "Ruston" Threshing Mill, £145; both in good repair and splendid machines; also 50 Brake h.p. "Candall" Gas Engine and Suction Plant, all complete, thoroughly good, and equal to new, £525; also Wallis and Steven Tractor and two Trailers, in excellent condition, £550 lot.—Matthew Pearson, Boulthum Ironworks, Lincoln. E
TO Laundry Proprietors—Calenders, Mangles, Irons, Hydro Extractors, Washing Machines, at Auction, N.C. Laundry, Tuesday, 5th June; catalogues 3d. each.—Dockrell Limited, Auctioneers, Dublin.
WANTED to buy, Traction Engine; good condition; cheap for cash; send price and full particulars.—Billy Grant, Cinema, Athlone, Co. Limerick. F
WANTED, a Dynamo, suitable for Cinema; also Arc Lamp; full particulars and price. Address "Z 3544, Dynamo," this office. A
WANTED, two Hand Derrick Cranes, one to lift 5 tons, the other to be 10 cwt.; also Sawingmach; 12 ft. jib; double purchase.—Armstrong, Saw Mills, Manorhamilton.
WANTED, Weighing Machine, capacity up to 5 cwt., platform about 30" x 30".—Avery or Pooley pattern preferred.—Walsh, Spink, Abbeyleix.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

ANGLING—Dapping Rods, Reels, Lines, Blow Lines, Baits, Tackle, Floating Mayflies.—Young Brothers, Anglers, Dublin. E
ANGLING—The most practical Fishing Tackle House in Ireland.—Garnett's, Crampton Court (beside Empire Theatre, Dublin.
ALL Fishing Requisites—Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, Baits.—Cricket Bats, Lawn Tennis, Footballs, Jerseys, Golf Clubs, Bags, Balls; Scouts' Outfits, Hockey, Boxing Gloves, Running Shoes, Gauze Vests, Jumpers, Waterproof Coats, Leggings, Cycle Capes, Travelling Goods.—William A. Meldon, Benson Aston's quay, Dublin. Only address. Established 70 years.
FISHING Rods and Tackle of every description; large stock; Split Cane and Reels Repaired; Guns, Rifles, and Rifle Ammunition, Cartridges, Shot, Flies, all kinds, tied; catalogues free.—Regan, Ingoldsby quay, Dublin.
GUN Repairs and Hammerless; Gun Repairs a specialty; Gun Cartridges; large stocks; lists free.—Keogan, Grunmaker, Inns quay, Dublin. T
SECOND-HAND Double and Single Breechloading Guns Wanted to Buy.—L. Keogan, Inns quay, Dublin.
WANTED, to Purchase, Secondhand Guns.—Garnett's, Crampton Court, Dublin. B

YACHTS, BOATS, ETC.

WANTED, small open Sailing Boat, 12 to 16 feet, or Wag.—X 1977, this office. F

GARDEN, FARM, BEES, ETC.

ALL Owners of Gardens to secure best results should Sow Drummond's Vegetable and Flower Seeds; awarded 97 First Prizes in 1914-15.—W. Drummond and Son, 57 Upper Sackville st., Dublin. T
POT Plants, delivered free—Chrysanthemums, Geraniums, Sweet Peas, Tomatoes, Marrow, 4/6 dozen.—Pemick, Dolphin, Nurserymen, Delgany. 12 31
SWEDE, Best All Purple Top, 1/10 cibs. post-age paid.—Pemick Co., Seedsmen, Delgany. 12 31
FLOWERS—Asters, Stocks, Lobelia, 1/2 1/-; 50 3/-; Violas, choicest, 2/- dozen; all post free.—Pemick, Delgany. 12 31
CABBAGE, Sprouts, Autumn 2/-, Spring sown 1/6; Cauliflowers 2/6; Lettuce, 1/6; all 100, free.—Pemick and Co., Delgany. Phone: One 12 31
ALL Spring Sown and Grown entirely in the open; Plants not less than five inches.
Cabbage, Ellam's Early York 100, 1/6
Brussels Sprouts, Wroxton 100, 1/6
Purple Sprouting Broccoli 100, 1/6
All post free. Mixed lots, 1/9 per 100. Cabbage, per 1,000, 12/6, free. Apply
F. J. CAREW,
Sidmonton, Bray. F
ANTIRRHINUMS, in all new colours, in finest condition, for present planting, strong transplanted, 3/6 100, 6d. doz.; also Paul Crampel Geraniums, doz. 2/6; Heliotrope, doz. 2/6; Calceolarias, doz. 1/-; Begonias, 3/6 doz.; Verbenas, Lobelia, Petunias, 6d. doz.; Petunias, from pots, 1/6 doz.; Marguerites, double and single, 3/6 doz.; Violas, 1/6 doz.; Ivy Geraniums, strong, 3/6 doz.; Early Cauliflower, 2/- per 100; Autumn and Winter Cauliflower, 2/6 100; Cabbage, 1/6 100; Celery, 2/6 100; Brussels Sprouts, 2/6 100; we hold a large stock of above and other plants, and can supply in any quantity; carriage extra.—Wm. M'Clatchie and Sons, Alma Nurseries, Monkstown, Dublin; train sets down passengers at entrance gate.
ANTIRRHINUMS, in all the latest shades of pink, crimson, orange, yellow, and white, strong, ready plants ready for present planting, 6d. dozen, 50 2/-, 3/6 100.—Simpson's Nurseries, Monkstown. F
ASTERS, Giant Comet Rose, white and blue, separate colours, strong, hardy, grown in open frames, 6d. per dozen, 3/6 per 100.—Simpson's Nurseries, Monkstown.
ALIGHT from tram at Monkstown Church and inspect Geraniums, Paul Crampel, 3/6 dozen; Marguerite, Single and Double, fine bushy plants, 2/6 and 3/- dozen; Calceolarias, extra fine plants, 1/6 dozen; Lobelia, Trailing and Dwarf Blue Ageratum Stocks, 6d. per dozen; Cauliflower Plants, 3/- 100; Cabbage, 1/6; Lettuce, 1/- 100; Veg. Marrows, 4d. each, etc., etc., etc. Our vans deliver daily between Killiney, Foxrock, and Booterstown. Country orders 10/- upwards carriage paid, others carriage extra.—J. Simpson and Sons, Monkstown Nurseries, Dublin. 'Phone, Kingstown, 83. X
BALLSBRIDGE
SUMMER BEDDING PLANTS
FROM SUPERIOR STRAINS OF SEED.
Asters, Gomet, Ostrich Plume, Chrysanthemum, flowered and others, 10 Week Stock, Lobelia, Golden Feather; Marigolds, Mimulus; Pyrtanis, Phlox, Ageratum, etc.; 6d. dozen (postage 4d.), 3s 3/10, 5s 2/4, 100 4/-, post free.—Ramsay.
BALLSBRIDGE—Antirrhinum (Snapdragon), strong plants, choicest mixed, varieties in all colours, including Nelrose and Sutton's Dwarf and Giant Dwarf varieties, 1/- dozen, postage 4d.; 7/6 100 Dwarf—Ramsay.
BALLSBRIDGE—Asparagus Roots, for cutting this year; Early Argenteuil and Conover's, extra strong, 7/6, 10/6, 12/6, 15/-; two year roots, 5/-; all per 100.—Ramsay.
BALLSBRIDGE—Calceolarias, Golden Gem and Dark Crimson, strong, well rooted plants, 2/-, 2/6 dozen, post free 6d.—Ramsay.
BALLSBRIDGE—Chrysanthemums—Plant now Outdoor Autumn Flowering, all leading varieties, strong, well rooted plants, 2/6 doz., postage 4d.; from single pots, 4/- doz., postage 6d.—Ramsay.
BALLSBRIDGE
CELERY,
Strong transplanted Plants, crisp, nutty flavoured varieties, pink and white, 2/6 100, post free 3/-; 50 1/10 free, with illustrated cultural directions.—Ramsay.
BALLSBRIDGE—Dahlias, the finest stock in Ireland; all leading varieties to name; strong plants from pots, to flower this year, 6/- dozen, postage 6d.—Ramsay.
BALLSBRIDGE—Decorative, Cactus, and Single Dahlias, Jacoby, Salmon, Pink, White, and others, large plants for immediate effect, 4/- dozen; My leaved, all colours, strong plants, 3/-, 4/- doun, post free 6d. extra.—Ramsay.
BALLSBRIDGE—Marguerites, white, strong plants, 2/6 and 4/- doun; post free 6d.—Ramsay.
BALLSBRIDGE
VEGETABLE PLANTS,
FROM SUPERIOR STRAINS OF SEED.
Delicious Early White Cabbage, Ellam's, Early and Late York, Curled Borecole, Savoy, Drumhead, Flat Dutch, 1/- (7/6 1,000, packed and carriage paid 10/-); Broccoli, best varieties for autumn, winter, and spring cutting, 2/-; Brussels Sprouts, 2/-; Cauliflower, Early London and Autumn Giant, 2/-; Lettuce, Cos and Cabbage, 1/6; Leeks, 1/6; Onions, 2/-; Red Cabbage, 2/6; all per 100, post free 6d. extra.—Ramsay. A
BALLSBRIDGE—Sweet Peas, strong plants, leading varieties; plant now for good results; 50 1/6, 100 2/- free.—Ramsay. A
BALLSBRIDGE—Potting Mould, finest quality, specially prepared, 1/6 bushel; 2 bushels 2/6, delivered. Ramsay. A
BALLSBRIDGE—Pansies, Magnificent Extra Large Flowering Exhibition varieties, 1/- dozen, postage 4d.; choicest named varieties, all correctly labelled, 3/- dozen, postage 6d.—Ramsay. A
BALLSBRIDGE—Violas, all leading varieties, exquisite new colours, fine shades, strong, flowering plants for cuttings, 1/6 and 2/- dozen (postage 4d.), 10/6 and 15/- 100 free.—Ramsay. A
BALLSBRIDGE—Verbenas, best Bedding sorts, scarlet, blue and white, 1/6, 2/6 dozen, post free 6d.—Ramsay. A
BALLSBRIDGE
TOMATOES,
Best varieties for greenhouse and garden cultivation, strong plants, pot grown, 4/- dozen (25/- 100); smaller, 2/6 and 1/- dozen, post free 6d. extra.—Ramsay. A
BALLSBRIDGE—Vegetable Plants, best varieties, strong, well hardened plants, from single pots, 6d. each, postage 4d.; 4/- dozen, 3 for 1/6 free.—Ramsay. A
BRADSHAW, Artane—Cabbage Plants, Sutton's Early April Queen, first crop of Spring, and Ellam's Early York, also Champion Drumhead, 2/4 per 100 (post free, 2/-, per 1,000, all picked plants; Lettuce (Sutton's Hardy), 1/6 per 100 free. 26 16
BRADSHAW, Artane—Celery Plants, Sutton's Solid White, Sutton's Superb Pink, and Sutton's White Gem, 4/- per 100, 50 2/6, free; Seedling Plants of above nice stuff 1/- per 100 free. 26 16
BRADSHAW, Artane—Ailsa Craig Onions, over one million to offer, January sown under glass. To those who understand what above are I make the offer that one week only 4/6 per 100, 50 2/6, free. Every bulb when grown full size should weigh over 2lbs. 26 16
BRADSHAW, Nurseryman and Florist, Artane—Chrysanthemums, early flowering, 1/9 per doz., late 2/- free; Calceolaria, golden and brown, 1/9 per doz.; Delphiniums, 2/6 per doz.; Cineraria, 2/6 per doz.; Canterbury Bells, Cup and Saucer, 15 for 1/-; Sweet William, single, 1/- doz.; Carnation, double border Violas, mixed sorts only, same price; 8s. Bright Anemones, 1/- per doz., all free. 26 16
BRADLEIGH, Artane—Cabbage, strong plants, from 2/6 100; Melons, 1/6 doz. 26 16
BRADSHAW, Artane—Special offer for present planting—Queen's Exhibition, Brussels Sprouts, all of which will produce a basketful of beautiful sprouts, 2/6 per 100, 50 1/6 free; Cauliflowers, Early London, 2/6 per 100, 50 2/- free. 12 30
BRADSHAW, Artane—for Turnip Crop, recommended by Department of Agriculture, immediate delivery from our Country Agents.—Paul and Vincent, Ltd., Blackhall place, Dublin.
CHRYSANTHEMUMS—As law now prohibits distribution without your request, please write for new 28-page list "Summer Bedding Plants." Now ready.—Watsons, Nurseries, Clontarf. 12 25
C.—ANTIRRHINUMS (Snapdragons), 17 distinct C.—named varieties in separate colours, 2/6 per doz. List free.—Watsons, Nurseries, Clontarf. 12 25
C.—SEK for Watson's new 28-page Catalogue of Bedding Plants, the most comprehensive and informative in Ireland. Best and newest varieties at very low prices. Special discount for planting. Up-to-date packing for safe delivery to all parts.—Watsons, Nurseries, Clontarf.
CABBAGE Plants—Large quantity late varieties for Sale; price 2/6 per 100, or 20/- per 1,000, f.o.r. Dartfield. Apply M. M. Grimes, Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan. 12 22
COOPER'S Weedicide for destroying weeds on garden paths, carriage free, etc. Agents every county. T
CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Strong rooted Cuttings, finest varieties, from named plants, 2/- doz. free.—Ramsay. C. Grieve, c/o 80 Lauder Lane, Fairfield, Sackville st., Dublin. 8 30
CABBAGE Plants, Early York, Savoy, Brocoli, 1/6 100.—Devereux, The Bridge, Greystones. E
CAULIFLOWERS, 2/6 100, 50 1/6; Tomatoes, 3/- dozen; Kindly supply outdoor; 3 Vegetable Marrows, 4d. each, 3/6 dozen.—Lockhart, Carlow. E
CHOICE Alpines mostly in bud, list of names free. Carlow. E
CHOICE Pansies, 50 2/-, 100 3/6; Sweet William, mixed, 100 2/6; Violas, 100 3/6; Stocks, 100 3/6; Wallflower, 100 2/6; Cauliflower, 100 3/6; Cabbage, 100 2/6; all post free.—Lockhart, Carlow. E

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

DUBLIN SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

At the weekly meeting of the Committee, held at the Society's office, 10 Westmoreland street, Police Justice Shell presided. The following were also present:—Mr. Freeman W. Deane, Mrs. Power O'Donoghue, Miss Florence Chapman, Mrs. G. W. Marsh, Mr. William Findlater, Mr. Alfred Mr. H. G. Cook, Mr. P. H. Grierson, Major Arthur Whewell, and C. E. Grahame Harvey, Secretary.

Nine cases of cruelty were investigated during the week. Four are to be summoned, four to be cautioned, and one to be sent to veterinary surgeon to report on. The officers also reported on convictions obtained during the week in cases already reported.

The Secretary reported on dogs sold and claimed at the Dogs' Home, Grand Canal quay, during the week.

The Inspectors reported on their visits to Cattle Markets and shipping of cattle on Thursday.

A case of alleged cruelty to cats was reported, and the Secretary was instructed to investigate the case.

The following contributions were thankfully received:—Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Bewley, Rathmines, 5/-; Mrs. Greer, 2/6; Captain H. V. White, A.S.C., £1 1/-; Miss Watters, 5/-; Miss Charley, 2/6; Mrs. R. Cole Greville, 10/-; M. Fitzpatrick, Esq., 2/6; Ramsay and Son, 2/6; R. Todesatle, Esq., 10/-; Mrs. Despard, 5/-; Mrs. Bruce and Sister Margery, 12/6; Mrs. E. W. Graham, 2/-.

Having disposed of the remaining business on the agenda, the Committee adjourned.

IRISH BANKRUPT.

(FROM THE DUBLIN GAZETTE.)

John Farmer, of Arran street, Ballina, in the County of Mayo, publican, grocer and provision merchant, was, on the 25th day of May, 1917, adjudged bankrupt.

MAX
BOOT POLISH

Why pay for tins when you want polish? The 4½d. size Max contains as much polish as SIX 1d. tins.

IN THE
Weekly Irish Times
TO-DAY
Ireland's Roll of Honour.
Photographs and Personal Notes.
Women's Work in Ireland,
Dairy School Training for Irish Girls.
Notes for Irish Nurses.
The Young Man's Outlook in the Field of Commerce is discussed by Erasmus on the Students' Page.
GET THE
Weekly Irish Times
ON SALE TO-DAY.

For the Seaside

We are now showing a very large variety of Bathing Novelties for Ladies and Children at very moderate prices.

Ladies' Navy Stockinette Tunic and Knickers, trimmed white, saxe, or red, from 3/6.
Similar style, better quality, in saxe or sky, trimmed cream, 7/6.
Regulation Swimming Suits in Navy Stockinette, trimmed white, saxe, or reseda, 3/6 to 7/6.
Lustre Bathing Costumes, from 15/6.
Children's Bathing Suits, from 2/3.
Children's Waterproof Waders, with bib, from 1/11.
Bathing Caps, latest designs, from 1/- to 4/6.
Striped Towelling Bath Wraps, from 8/11.
Ladies' Bathing Shoes, 1/3, 1/9, 1/11, to 3/6.
Turkish Towels, striped and white, 1/-, 1/6, 1/11, 2/11 to 4/11.
White Turkish Bath Sheets, 4/6, 5/6, 8/11 to 12/6.
Striped Turkish Bath Sheets, very strong, 4/11 each.

Bathing Suit in Navy, and Black Stockinette, similar to sketch, with loose basque, edged cream, 10/6.
Rubber Cap, as sketch, in two colours, 2/11.

Robert & Co. Ltd
80, 82 & 83, Grafton St.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

NEARLY £11,000 OVERDRAFT.

Mr. J. C. Anderson, and afterwards Mr. J. Scully (Chairman), presided at the weekly meeting of the Guardians of the South Dublin Union, held yesterday.

The Clerk read a letter from the National Bank, Ltd., calling attention to the fact that the Guardians' overdraft on May 29th was £10,891.

Mrs. Stokes—What is the prospect of reducing that?

The Clerk—No prospect until the Guardians make a determined effort to economise here.

After the Corporation had previously lodged £10,000, and £8,000 on May 25th, said the Clerk, they still owed the Guardians £2,307, and the County Council owed them £6,317. Even if that total of £8,625 were lodged, the Guardians would still be in debt.

Mr. J. C. Anderson at this point vacated the chair, and Mr. J. Scully took it.

Mr. Anderson said that the financial position was very serious.

The Chairman—I don't think so: if these matters are left in my hands I will settle them.

Mr. W. J. Shields—But you have not settled them yet, and the bank is still writing.

Chairman—I got £5,000 lodged.

Mr. Shields—What reply are we going to give the bank?

Chairman—No reply at all. When we went first there was a debit balance of £14,000 or £15,000; now it is only £10,000. We have only a few hundreds now to be paid for salaries, and so on. I have said before, and I say again, that, if they are not prepared to pay them, the best thing they can do is to tell us straight they are not going to pay them, and we will make other arrangements.

Mr. Shields—Talk about other arrangements when a bank is treating you with such goodness and greatness for years. They have actually financed this union. Who is responsible?

Chairman—The men who won't vote proper sums for the year. (To Mr. Shields)—If we had £5,000 to our credit you would not sit silent.

Mr. Shields—That is a matter you need never fear. The bank won't stand that sort of nonsense. Talk about going to another bank, and you are not able to get on with the bank you owe £10,000 or £12,000 to.

Chairman—You are not as badly off as other public bodies, and you blow and puff about it.

Mr. Anderson—Two blacks don't make a white; we are in a very bad position, I consider.

Chairman—That may be; you are no worse than anyone else.

Mrs. Stokes—That is poor comfort.

Mr. John Byrne—You are on the brink of bankruptcy, and cannot see it.

Mr. Shields handed in the notice of motion:—"That, having regard to the existing unsatisfactory conditions of this union, with the burden of a large overdraft of from £10,000 to £15,000 and the letters received during the past six months from our bankers, we cannot grant any increases of salaries or emoluments to our officials until the overdraft is cleared off, and the union finances are put on a satisfactory footing by the cutting off of all unnecessary expenditure throughout the institution."

Alderman O'Toole proposed, and Mr. W. J. Shields seconded, that advertisements be published for a supply of beef, mutton, and flour for the period from July 1st to September 30th, all orders to the contrary to be rescinded.

The motion was carried, and no discussion took place on the Local Government Board's letter regarding the Master's purchases in the open market, though it stood on the agenda for consideration.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The North Dublin Guardians of the Poor met yesterday at their Workhouse. Mr. James Gately, T.C., Chairman, presided.

The Rev. William Hanly, C.C., St. Mary's, Lucan, wrote that he saw by the agenda that a Mrs. Quaid intended to move that no boarded-out children be sent to Lucan in the future, as the conditions prevailing there are unsuitable." As priest of the district, he asked what were the unsuitable conditions.

Miss Quaid said that no children should be boarded in houses close to Dublin, as undesirable relations frequently turned up and caused trouble. Mr. Lucan, she said, was one of that ilk moral tone was not what it ought to be.

Some of the Guardians protested at this remark, and Miss Quaid was asked to withdraw it. Miss Quaid, thereupon, said that Lucan had now a most unenviable reputation.

The Board decided to insert Father Hanly's letter on the minutes.

A Guardian asked what answer the Board would give Father Hanly.

The Chairman said that an answer was unnecessary.

RATHDOWN BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Mr. T. Clarke, J.P., Chairman, presided at a meeting of the Rathdown Board of Guardians yesterday.

Mr. M'Carthy, Local Government Board Inspector, attended, and informed the Guardians that his visit was with reference to the schedule of rations for the officers of the workhouse. He said he had seen the officials, and ascertained that they agreed to the schedule. He paid a compliment to the Guardians and officials on the management of the house.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The English Registrar-General reports that the annual rate of mortality in ninety-six great towns of England and Wales last week averaged 14.1:—

London	13	Liverpool	17
Brighton	12	Bootle	13
Portsmouth	14	Bolton	19
Ipswich	14	Manchester	15
Norwich	13	Salford	16
Exeter	15	Oldham	17
Plymouth	13	Burnley	15
Bristol	16	Blackburn	18
Birmingham	14	Preston	16
Leicester	16	Huddersfield	15
Grimsby	15	Halifax	14
Sheffield	15	Bradford	16
Derby	17	Leeds	16
Birkenhead	19	Sheffield	16
		York	14
		Hull	16
		Darlington	14
		Sunderland	21
		South Shields	15
		Gateshead	17
		Newcastle-on-Tyne	16
		Cardiff	15
		Edinburgh	16
		Glasgow	16
		Aberdeen	14
		Belfast	14

MILK ADULTERATION.

In the Northern Police Court, before Mr. Macinerney, K.C., Thomas Newman, Sallypark, Fairview, was summoned by Inspector Egan for selling in Glenarm avenue, Drumcondra, to the complainant, new milk adulterated by the addition of 6.25 per cent. of its weight of water. Mr. Lemass, who appeared for the defendant, said his client was prepared to go into the box and swear that he did not water the milk. Either there had been a mistake in the analysis

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ANUFACTURERS,
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the protection of Paper
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converted into new paper.
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FIRST SERVED.

"Circular."
Standard Sizes and Prices,
Carriage Paid.

12 x 10 ft. on 9 Pillars ...	£7 0 0
24 x 10 ft. on 15 Pillars ...	£11 15 0
24 x 15 ft. on 20 Pillars ...	£16 5 0
36 x 15 ft. on 28 Pillars ...	£23 15 0
24 x 20 ft. on 25 Pillars ...	£20 15 0
36 x 20 ft. on 35 Pillars ...	£30 0 0

N APPLICATION.
PEARSON,
Ironworks,
LTD.,
LIN.
& SHOWROOMS:
BLIN: CORK:
on Street, 11 King Street.

The undermentioned Cadets to be temp. Sec. Lts. (attd.):—

INFANTRY.
E. Lucas Regt.—W. E. Griffin, J. E. Grimshaw.
Northumberland Regt.—I. M'Nally, R. J. C. M'Nally.
Yorkshire L.I.—F. J. M. Keefe.
The undermentioned Cadet to be temp. Sec. Lt.:—
SECOND RESERVE.
R. Dublin Fus.—F. A. Walkley.
GENERAL LIST (R.F.C.).
The undermentioned Cadets to be temp. Sec. Lts.
Regt.—J. W. Clark, S. R. Clark, E. A. [illegible]
Regt.—R. G. Frith, E. P. Griffith, A. W. Harrison, Hastings, J. C. Hopkins, H. I. Mahaffy, W. M'Clinton Hall.
SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.
The undermentioned, from Officers' Cadet Units, to be Lts.:—
R.F.A.—S. Ellis, W. Riley, F. Sheridan.
INFANTRY.
R. Irish Fus.—T. W. M'Clelland.
R. Irish Regt.—J. R. Moreland, E. A. Cochrane.
C. Thompson.
R. Irish Fus.—J. M'Clure.
Connaught Rangers.—J. Cafferkey, J. V. Quinn.
Hospital Regt.—C. M'Grillen, F. B. Moran.
R. Munster Fus.—R. H. Maunsell-Eyre.
CAVALRY.
5th Irish Horse.—Temp. Sec. Lt. H. Brocklebank, from Res. Regts. of Cavalry, to be Sec. Lt.
WAR OFFICE, May 30, 1917.
REGULAR FORCES.—COMMANDS AND STAFF.
The undermentioned Temporary Appointments are made:—
Staff Capt.—Temp. Capt. T. J. D. Atkinson, Gen. List, attached List, T.F.).
FLYING CORPS.—MILITARY WING.
Temporary Sec. Lt. (on probation) F. Sec. Lt. (temp. Capt.) A. K. H. Lambert, T.F., and to be seconded.
Lt. S. Gilbert (Observers)—Sec. Lt. G. H. Flowerdew, Fus., Spec. Res., and to be transferred to Gen. List; Lt. W. M. Dixon, attached R. Sc. Mcraver, Canadian Inf.; Lt. W. F. Cameron, Canadian Inf., temp. Sec. Lt. H. S. Quigley, M.C., Canadian Inf.; Lt. H. B. Harvey, R.A., Lt. W. Boyd Canadian Artillery; Sec. Lt. H. D. Leaden, London Regt.
ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.
A.M.C.—Temp. Major W. Hind, M.D., F.R.C.S., Capt. and Bt. Lt.-Col., T.F. Res., to be temp. Lt.-Col., Wm. Graham, M.D., as Capt., T.F. The undermentioned temp. Lts. to be Capts.—J. R. Payne, D. M'C. Brown, M.B.; N. Drury, M.B.; T. M. Bride, M.D.; Mc. M.D.; Eva Green, M.B.; E. S. Shannon, G. W. Dorey, M.B.; W. T. Evans, M.B.; MacMahon, M.B.; W. M. Stewart, M.B.; Tobin, M.B.; D. Kennedy, W. C. Gore, M.B.; Dargan.
MEMORANDA.
Lts. to be temp. Lts., whilst serving with Afridi Frontier Force—W. Maitland-Powell, R.W. Sc. Regt.; S. M. Brady, K.E. Rifle C.
SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.
RESERVE UNITS — INFANTRY.
Temp. Regt.—Sec. Lt. P. J. Kavanagh resigns his commission.
SUPPLEMENTARY TO REGULAR UNITS OF THE CORPS.
ROYAL FLYING CORPS.—MILITARY WING.
Lts. (on probation) are confirmed in their rank:—A. Dobson, R. J. Fotherston, J. W. Fleming, A. Griffith.
ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.
Lt. (on probation) J. A. W. Cullen, M.B., is confirmed in his rank.
Permitted to be Lts.—F. O. Taylor, M.B.; Murphy, M.B.

UNIFORMS AND CAMP KIT.
Write for Price List.
JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY STORES,
D'Olier street, Dublin. (Advt.)

USING BREAD FOR PIGS.

Highgate Police Court yesterday George Mau, pig dealer, East Finchley, was summoned for using bread otherwise than for human food. Edward Wood, Frederick Cotton, and James Brennan were summoned for aiding and abetting. It was stated that at a farm occupied by Mr. Cotton the police found Cotton boiling some bread. Powis told the police it was a mistake, that he sold it to Brennan for pigs. Mau was fined £50, Powis £10, Cotton 5s. Brennan was discharged.

Binder Twine
e a large stock of Binder Twine, which we pared to dispose of in small lots to suit farmers' requirements.
Write for Sample and Price.
W. & D. MARTIN,
SACK AND HESSIAN MERCHANTS,
132 Corporation Street BELFAST.
Telegrams—"MARTIN,"
243/4.

SWITZER'S
Boys' Wear Department
Goods willingly sent on appro.

Carlton.
Boys' coloured washing Tunic Suits, in a variety of shades, similar to sketch.
Price 6/11 to 12/6

Portmarnock.
Boys' washing Suits, to fit boys from 3 years up (as sketch), fancy top with dark knickers
Price 8/11 to 13/6

Flannels.
Boys' Grey Flannel Jacket and open knee Knickers; or Blazer, with collar piping or binding.
A large variety.
Prices 16/6 to 29/6

Cotswold.
The Cotswold Suit. Smart for school wear.
19/6 to 45/-
In Tweeds and Grey Flannel.

Shape Rex.
Boys' genuine Panama Hats.
10/6 and 12/6
Imitation Panama.
7/6 and 8/6
Same shape in Pedal Straw at
4/6 and 5/6
The above are very suitable for children from 6 to 14 years.

Shape Leo.
Suitable for Boys and Girls of from 2 to 5 years, genuine Panama Grass, 10/6 and 12/6
Formosa Grass,
7/6 and 8/6
Curacoa Grass, bleached, with bands and binding, in Navy, Sky and White, 6/6
Unbleached, same coloured trimmings,
4/6 and 5/6
Also in fine Pedal Straws, unbound,
4/6, 5/6, 6/6 & 8/6

Otranto.
Boys' Man-o'-War Straw Hats,
3/6, 4/6, and 5/6

Cyril.
This shape is somewhat similar to "Leo," but made in a varied assortment of washing material, ranging, in price from 1/6 to 3/6

Switzer & Co., Ltd.
Grafton Street, Dublin.

Springtime
brings skin-rash, lack of tone, and the need for a physical tuning-up.
The Springtime effects of this year are intensified. The cereal admixtures in your Bread have a "blood-heating" effect, and the scarcity of Fruit and Vegetables deprives the system of its natural correctives.
Andrews' is an efficient antidote to the trifling Ills of Spring and the irregularities that go with a War-time Diet. It cleanses internally and keeps the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys in thorough trim.
The human machine rarely works to its best effect unaided. A little attention—an occasional glass of sparkling, refreshing Andrews' first thing in the morning—means the difference between a clogged, unreasonably sluggish and vigorous, breezy activity. Internal cleansing is very simple and well worth the while. Start on it this week with Andrews'.
USUAL SIZE 7d.
FAMILY SIZE 1/1.
Ask your Grocer or Chemist for a tin this week. It will benefit you, your Husband, and the Children. For the family, the large tin is an economy. Get Andrews'!
In case of difficulty, send 7d. stamps to Dept. (B 47) either Office, for a sample of your Grocer or Chemist. A tin will be sent per return, and your postage refunded.
DUBLIN DEPOT—Gt. Ship Street, or
BELFAST DEPOT—28, Waring St. B70.16

DISEASED MEAT.

In the Southern Police Court, before Mr. Swifte, K.C., Leonard Carty, of Gorey, was summoned for consigning to Dublin, on 2nd May, two carcases of beef which were, as alleged, unfit for human food. Mr. Burke prosecuted, and Mr. E. H. Burne defended. Sanitary Officer V. P. Doyle deposed to finding the carcases at Harcourt street Railway Station, and concluded they were unsound. Mr. A. Watson, V.S., to the Dublin Corporation, deposed to having seen the carcases at the railway station. They had the appearance of having been drowned. He condemned them as unfit for human food, and had them conveyed to the Abattoir. The meat was consigned to a Dublin butcher. Mr. Burne stated that the cattle had fallen into a dyke, and were taken out alive, but exhausted. They were then killed, and were being sent to the Abattoir at the time they were held up at the station. Mr. Swifte thought that a caution would meet the justice of the case.

GALWAY WAR FUND ASSOCIATION.

A representative meeting of the Galway War Fund Association was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday. Lord Killanin presided, and there was a very large attendance. Captain Gwynn, M.P., gave an interesting account of his experiences in the trenches, and pointed out the immense amount of good the Association was doing for the soldiers who were suffering from the privations of the war. Lady Clonbrock wrote resigning the position of President. On the motion of Lady Ashtown it was unanimously decided to ask Lady Clonbrock to reconsider her decision, and, pending her reply, Lady Ashtown consented to act. Miss Hynes and Miss Murray were re-elected Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, and the ladies on the Executive Committee were all re-elected on the motion of Dr. Mahon, seconded by Mr. Kyne. Lady Ashtown proposed, and Miss Burton Persse seconded, a vote of thanks to Lord Killanin for having presided, and it was passed unanimously.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION.

CONGRESS IN DUBLIN.

IRISH EDUCATION GRANTS.

SIR BERTRAM WINDLE AND THE FUTURE.

The fourteenth annual Congress of the Irish Technical Instruction Association opened yesterday in the Royal College of Science, Dublin.

The President, Sir Bertram C. A. Windle, K.S.G., University College, Cork, occupied the chair.

Mr. T. W. Russell, Vice-President of the Department, welcomed the Congress to Dublin. The question of education in Ireland and elsewhere, he said, was in rather a troubled condition at the present moment. In England the position had become so acute that the Minister for Education, Mr. Fisher, appeared at the table of the House of Commons the other day and presented an estimate—an increased estimate—of over £3,000,000, for primary education in England. That showed, at all events, that the people on the other side of the water were seriously waking up to the defects of their educational system there. The question for the Congress was—How stands it for Ireland? In face of such a large grant for England what was the Irish equivalent? Well, that would be settled in due course, and he had no doubt it would be settled in the way that would satisfy us all. (Hear, hear.) Coming to technical education, he said that although they had not made the progress that they desired, he took it that, looking back over the last ten or twelve years, they had gone forward. That was the least that could be said. There were now something like two hundred technical schools, large and small, in this country. Some of them, no doubt, were very small, and working under great difficulties, and on the whole doing good work. In the rural area the main work was carried out by means of itinerant teachers, who held daily classes. There were one hundred and fifty such courses in manual instruction and from two hundred and fifty to three hundred classes in domestic economy. The amount of rate aid for technical instruction in Ireland was about £35,000. The grant from the Department was about £57,000, and from money voted by Parliament £59,000. This last showed a considerable increase during the last decade. In 1905 the grant from Parliament, which was now £59,000, was only £4,428. It had gone forward by leaps and bounds. But while there was very much to do yet he trusted that this Congress so auspiciously started would have discussions that would bear fruit, and that they would make greater progress in the immediate future. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President thanked Mr. Russell for his words of welcome, and alluded to the loss which Mr. Fletcher had sustained in the death of his two sons in the war. He was sure everyone present deeply sympathised with Mr. Fletcher. (Hear, hear.) After describing the defects of the English educational system prior to the Act of 1870, which introduced far-reaching changes, and cosmos replaced chaos in English education, the President turned to what he described as the sorry picture of education in our own country. And first of all, he said, there are the elementary schools under an independent board unconnected with any other branch of education. Then there are the secondary schools, largely controlled through their grants by another independent board, wholly unconnected with other parts of the educational field. And finally, there were the Universities, unconnected with one another, with every other branch of education. The whole arrangement of education in Ireland reminded him of an army going out to fight with separate commanders, wholly unconnected with one another, and totally ignorant of one another's plans for horse, foot, and artillery; not only ignorant of one another's plans, but, perhaps, a little scornful of them. What sort of chance would an army like that have against co-ordinated forces adequately controlled? Yes, and what chance were our children going to have against the children of England? Mr. Fisher said that the comparatively splendid organisation of England wants careful overhauling and much more money. If that be so, what, in the name of Heaven (asked the speaker) is our condition, and what do we not want? Yet he asked, as he asked at the beginning, "who is thinking of, who is striving for our education?" Who is doing anything to convert it from the chaos in which it must undoubtedly is into the cosmos which it should be? Are we going to be content to allow the next succeeding generations of Irish youth to be turned into hewers of wood and drawers of water? That was what was going to happen if something drastic does not take place. Yet none of those who govern us seem to be taking even a moment's thought for us. He should not be breaking the honourable understanding as to the introduction of political matters into their debates if he alluded to the undoubted historical fact that we do not govern ourselves in this island of ours, and he alluded to it because it would seem to be the duty on those who do the governing to do it well. That was an elementary statement of fact. In this educational matter it did not seem to him as if anything of any kind were being done or even being thought about by anybody. Of course, he might be wrong, and there may be great things in store for us—he hoped there were—but so far there had not been any whisper of them. Now it might be asked whether he had said what he had said with the idea of causing discontent with existing educational affairs (as, indeed, he admitted that he had), and with no other idea. Was there any remedy for this lethargy in educational affairs, which threatened destruction to our country? Well, the only thing which he could do was to point to the Department with which this Congress was connected. All of them had their quarrels with it—he had himself—and then many of them gave it a hard word now and again. But no rational observer could deny that it had done great things for this country in agriculture, he believed, and certainly, and in spite of miserably inadequate funds, in technical education. (Hear, hear.) How did it arise? Its history belongs to our own days, and we know that it originated from a congress or round-table discussion on the part of a number of persons of differing faiths and politics, but all desirous of their country's good. Moreover—and this was specially important—a congress which put forward very definite suggestions most of which he believed were eventually carried out.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Here were they, a body of persons from all parts of the island, comprising representatives of many, if not all, kinds of religious opinions, and, he supposed also, all shades of political opinion. They were all familiar with such assemblages. His friend, Mr. Sharman-Crawford, who was to propose a resolution, and he worked together in the utmost harmony on various boards with the one desire of improving the condition of things educational, yet their views on many important matters were by no means similar. It was so everywhere in the country in spite of the rubbish which was palmed off by their daily papers on innocent English readers. Why could not Ireland make an attempt to settle this educational question by some such voluntary round table conference as did so much for the establishment of this Department? There were a number of pending questions connected with Irish education which—for one must be just—Englishmen know very well that they could not answer. It was for the people of the country to answer them, or to say how they should be answered. His experience of England and its people led him to the belief that at this moment, if we were to say we want this, that, and the other in education, and we want so many thousands per annum to do it with, that we should get those things and get that money, if we could show any real kind of unanimity in the matter—such unanimity as founded this Department. (Hear, hear.) It was our right, of course, and our own business, but, without bargaining guns of that kind, we should get these things as we should most certainly not get them if we merely go on crying out that education is in a bad way, and asking that more money should be given to the various disconnected and not wholly satisfactory boards and things of that kind which labour, each within its own circle, for the limited educational field. That was his firm belief, and his wonder was whether we should ever become articulate enough to say what we want in general terms and with some kind of definiteness. What he wanted to press home was this: the moment is here when we must decide whether our system of educational system is to be put right or not; whether the rich harvest of brains which day by day he saw so largely going to waste was to be properly garnered or not. And we had to decide this for ourselves. If we have a reasonable plan we can get it carried out. If we do nothing but deal in generalities we shall get what we deserve—that is nothing. (Applause.)

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY.

Mr. A. F. Sharman-Crawford, Cork, proposed the following resolution:—

"That this Congress, representative of the Technical Instruction Committees of Ireland, places on record its sense of the absolute necessity for prompt action in the further development of technical education in Ireland, and requests the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction to urge on the Government the strong claims of Ireland for a full share of any public funds allocated to educational purposes in the United Kingdom. The war has brought into special prominence the importance to these countries of technical, agricultural and scientific education, but our schemes in Ireland are debarred from much-needed development in the direction through want of funds. The Congress is further convinced that there should be close co-operation between the primary, the intermediate, and the technical branches of education, so as best to develop to the full the mental and material resources of the country. The Congress is strongly of opinion that in the construction of a broad national system for Ireland due regard should be had to the exceptional conditions of the country, and that its claims should receive the fullest and sympathetic consideration of the Imperial Parliament."

The proposer referred to the necessity of war bonuses for technical instructors, and said that they were the only class of teachers in Ireland for whom no provision of that kind had been made.

Alderman Mercier, Belfast, proposed the following addendum to the resolution:—

"In view of the proposed grants for education to England and Scotland, the Congress urge the Government to give to Ireland for education an equivalent grant to which, in their opinion, she is justly entitled, and that it be not diverted to any other purpose."

The motion was passed with this addendum.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

Mr. George Fletcher, Assistant Secretary to the Department, read a paper, in which he urged the need of the vigorous prosecution of scientific research in these countries. The experience gained during the war had shown what long years of orthodox education failed to do—it had convinced the nation of the importance of science. It was beginning to be realised that the future of our economic and industrial life depends in a large measure on the work done in the chemical and physical laboratories. Strange to say, there still exists on the part of some persons a dislike, and even a dread, of science, as though it were an evil thing, closely related to German kultur, bringing unhappiness to men. To deprecate science or to retard its growth was analogous to retarding the physical growth of a child and he should be strong enough to work evil. Mr. Fletcher dealt (1) with the manner in which a discovery made as a result of ordinary scientific research, without any suggestion of practical application, may profoundly affect the history of the world; (2) the important reciprocal contributions to the undoubted historical fact that we do not govern ourselves in this island of ours, and he alluded to it because it would seem to be the duty on those who do the governing to do it well. That was an elementary statement of fact. In this educational matter it did not seem to him as if anything of any kind were being done or even being thought about by anybody. Of course, he might be wrong, and there may be great things in store for us—he hoped there were—but so far there had not been any whisper of them. Now it might be asked whether he had said what he had said with the idea of causing discontent with existing educational affairs (as, indeed, he admitted that he had), and with no other idea. Was there any remedy for this lethargy in educational affairs, which threatened destruction to our country? Well, the only thing which he could do was to point to the Department with which this Congress was connected. All of them had their quarrels with it—he had himself—and then many of them gave it a hard word now and again. But no rational observer could deny that it had done great things for this country in agriculture, he believed, and certainly, and in spite of miserably inadequate funds, in technical education. (Hear, hear.) How did it arise? Its history belongs to our own days, and we know that it originated from a congress or round-table discussion on the part of a number of persons of differing faiths and politics, but all desirous of their country's good. Moreover—and this was specially important—a congress which put forward very definite suggestions most of which he believed were eventually carried out.

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PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY.

Mr. A. F. Sharman-Crawford, Cork, proposed the following resolution:—

"That this Congress, representative of the Technical Instruction Committees of Ireland, places on record its sense of the absolute necessity for prompt action in the further development of technical education in Ireland, and requests the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction to urge on the Government the strong claims of Ireland for a full share of any public funds allocated to educational purposes in the United Kingdom. The war has brought into special prominence the importance to these countries of technical, agricultural and scientific education, but our schemes in Ireland are debarred from much-needed development in the direction through want of funds. The Congress is further convinced that there should be close co-operation between the primary, the intermediate, and the technical branches of education, so as best to develop to the full the mental and material resources of the country. The Congress is strongly of opinion that in the construction of a broad national system for Ireland due regard should be had to the exceptional conditions of the country, and that its claims should receive the fullest and sympathetic consideration of the Imperial Parliament."

The proposer referred to the necessity of war bonuses for technical instructors, and said that they were the only class of teachers in Ireland for whom no provision of that kind had been made.

Alderman Mercier, Belfast, proposed the following addendum to the resolution:—

"In view of the proposed grants for education to England and Scotland, the Congress urge the Government to give to Ireland for education an equivalent grant to which, in their opinion, she is justly entitled, and that it be not diverted to any other purpose."

The motion was passed with this addendum.

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The President thanked Mr. Russell for his words of welcome, and alluded to the loss which Mr. Fletcher had sustained in the death of his two sons in the war. He was sure everyone present deeply sympathised with Mr. Fletcher. (Hear, hear.) After describing the defects of the English educational system prior to the Act of 1870, which introduced far-reaching changes, and cosmos replaced chaos in English education, the President turned to what he described as the sorry picture of education in our own country. And first of all, he said, there are the elementary schools under an independent board unconnected with any other branch of education. Then there are the secondary schools, largely controlled through their grants by another independent board, wholly unconnected with other parts of the educational field. And finally, there were the Universities, unconnected with one another, with every other branch of education. The whole arrangement of education in Ireland reminded him of an army going out to fight with separate commanders, wholly unconnected with one another, and totally ignorant of one another's plans for horse, foot, and artillery; not only ignorant of one another's plans, but, perhaps, a little scornful of them. What sort of chance would an army like that have against co-ordinated forces adequately controlled? Yes, and what chance were our children going to have against the children of England? Mr. Fisher said that the comparatively splendid organisation of England wants careful overhauling and much more money. If that be so, what, in the name of Heaven (asked the speaker) is our condition, and what do we not want? Yet he asked, as he asked at the beginning, "who is thinking of, who is striving for our education?" Who is doing anything to convert it from the chaos in which it must undoubtedly is into the cosmos which it should be? Are we going to be content to allow the next succeeding generations of Irish youth to be turned into hewers of wood and drawers of water? That was what was going to happen if something drastic does not take place. Yet none of those who govern us seem to be taking even a moment's thought for us. He should not be breaking the honourable understanding as to the introduction of political matters into their debates if he alluded to the undoubted historical fact that we do not govern ourselves in this island of ours, and he alluded to it because it would seem to be the duty on those who do the governing to do it well. That was an elementary statement of fact. In this educational matter it did not seem to him as if anything of any kind were being done or even being thought about by anybody. Of course, he might be wrong, and there may be great things in store for us—he hoped there were—but so far there had not been any whisper of them. Now it might be asked whether he had said what he had said with the idea of causing discontent with existing educational affairs (as, indeed, he admitted that he had), and with no other idea. Was there any remedy for this lethargy in educational affairs, which threatened destruction to our country? Well, the only thing which he could do was to point to the Department with which this Congress was connected. All of them had their quarrels with it—he had himself—and then many of them gave it a hard word now and again. But no rational observer could deny that it had done great things for this country in agriculture, he believed, and certainly, and in spite of miserably inadequate funds, in technical education. (Hear, hear.) How did it arise? Its history belongs to our own days, and we know that it originated from a congress or round-table discussion on the part of a number of persons of differing faiths and politics, but all desirous of their country's good. Moreover—and this was specially important—a congress which put forward very definite suggestions most of which he believed were eventually carried out.

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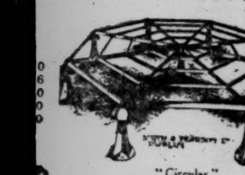

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The undermentioned Cadets to be temp. Sec. Lts. (attd.) :—

INFANTRY.
E. Lancs Regt.—W. E. Griffin, J. E. Grimshaw.
North'mberland Regt.—I. M'Nally, B. J. C. M'Nally.
Yorkshire L.I.—F. J. M. Keefe.
The undermentioned Cadet to be temp. Sec. Lt.:
RESERVE.
R. Dublin Fus.—A. Walkley.
GENERAL LIST (R.F.C.).
The undermentioned Cadets to be temp. Sec. Lts. (on probation) :—W. Clark, S. R. Clark, E. A. Cox, R. G. Frith, E. P. Griffith, A. W. Harrison, R. Harrison, J. C. Hopkins, H. I. Mahaffy, W. Maddock, J. W. Marshall.
SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.
The undermentioned, from Officers' Cadet Units, to be Sec. Lts.:
R.E.—P. S. Ellis, W. Riley, F. Sheridan.
INFANTRY.
R. Irish Fus.—E. W. M'Clelland.
R. Irish Rif.—J. A. Moreland, E. A. Cochrane, C. Thompson.
R. Irish Fus.—F. M'Clure.
Connaught Rgrs.—A. Cafferkey, J. V. Quinn.
Leinster Regt.—C. J. M'Grillen, F. B. Moran.
R. Munster Fus.—R. H. Maunsell-Eyre.
CAVALRY.
5th Irish Horse.—Temp. Sec. Lt. H. Brocklebank, from Res. Regts. of Cavalry, to be Sec. Lt.
WAR OFFICE, May 30, 1917.
REGULAR FORCES — COMMANDS AND STAFF.
Lt.-Col. (temp. app. is made)—
Staff Capt.—Temp. Capt. T. J. D. Atkinson, Gen.
Capt. Unattached List, T.F.
MILITARY CORPS.
MILITARY WING.
Flying Officers—Temp. Sec. Lt. (on probation) F. Lee, Sec. Lt. (temp. Capt.) A. E. H. Liverpool Regt., T.F., and to be seconded.
Lt. Lambert, E. Yorks. Regt., and to be seconded.
Flying Officers (Observers)—Sec. Lt. G. H. Plowright, Inniskilling Fus., Spec. Res., and to be temp. Lieut. Sec. Lt. H. M. Dixon, attached R. Irish Regt., and to be transferred to Gen. List; Lt. C. M'Keaver, Canadian Inf.; Lt. H. B. Kirk, Canadian Inf., temp. Sec. Lt.; W. F. Gen. List; Lt. H. S. Quigley, M.C., Canadian Inf. Sqr. Cos.; Sec. Lt. H. B. Harvey, R.A.F.; W. Boyd Canadian Artillery; Sec. Lt. H. B. D. Hamilton, London Regt., T.F.
ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.
R.A.M.C.—Temp. Major W. Hind, M.D., F.R.C.S., and Bt. Lt.-Col., T.F. Res., to be temp. Col. The undermentioned are granted temp. rank whilst serving with Belfast War Hospital:—Capt. W. Graham, M.D., as Capt., S. J. Sloan. The undermentioned temp. Lts., to be temp. Capts.:—J. R. Payne, D. M.C. Brown, M.D.; N. Drury, M.B., T. M. Bride, M.D.; A. S. Clancy, M.D., P. S. Green, M.B., F. S. Shannon, M.B., W. Doran, M.B., W. T. Evans, M.B.; P. MacMahon, M.B., J. M. J. Stewart, M.B.; J. Tobin, M.B.; D. Kennedy; W. C. Gore, M.B.; A. Dargan.
MEMORANDA.
Lts. to be temp. Lts. whilst serving with S. African Frontier Force—W. H. Maxwell, R.W. Regt.; W. S. M. Ready, R.B.; Rifle C.
SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.
RESERVE UNITS — INFANTRY.
Lieut. Sec. Lt. P. J. Kavanagh resigns commission.
SUPPLEMENTARY TO REGULAR UNITS OR CORPS.
MILITARY WING.
ROYAL FLYING CORPS — MILITARY WING.
The undermentioned Lts. on probation are confirmed in their rank:—A. Dobson, R. J. Fotherston, J. W. Fleming, H. Griffith.
ROYAL army MEDICAL CORPS.
Temp. Lt. (on probation) J. A. W. Cullen, M.B., is confirmed in his rank.
The undermentioned to be Lts.—F. O. Taylor, M.B.; J. Murphy, M.B.

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Flannels.
Boys' Grey Flannel Jacket and open knee Knickers; or Blazer, with cricket piping or binding.
A large variety,
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The Cotswold Suit. Smart for school wear.
19/6 to 45/-
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Boys' genuine Panama Hats,
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Imitation Panama,
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Same shape in Pedal Straw at
3/9 4/6 and 5/6
The above are very suitable for children from 6 to 14 years.

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Suitable for Boys and Girls of 4 to 7 years, genuine Panama Grass, 10/6 and 12/6
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7/6 and 8/6
Curacoa Grass, bleached, with bands and binding, in Navy, Sky and White, 5/6
Unbleached, same coloured trimmings,
4/6 and 5/6
Also in fine Pedal Straws, unbound,
4/5 5/6 6/6 & 8/6

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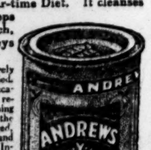

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DISEASED MEAT.

In the Southern Police Court, before Mr. Swifte, K.C., Leonard Carty, of Gorey, was summoned for consigning to Dublin, on 2nd May, two carcases of beef which were, as alleged unfit for human food. Mr. Burke prosecuted, and Mr. E. H. Burne solicitor, for defendant.

Military Officer Y. P. Doyle deposed to finding the carcases at Harcourt street Railway Station, and concluded they were unsound.

A. Watson, V.S. for the Dublin Corporation, deposed to having seen the carcases at the railway station. They had the appearance of having been drowned. He condemned them as unfit for human food, and they were conveyed to the Abattoir. The meat was consigned to a Dublin butcher. Mr. Burne stated that the cattle had fallen into a gorge, and were taken out alive, but exhausted, and were then killed, and were being sent to Dublin. They were all right when they were held up at the Abattoir at the time they were held up at Gorey. Mr. Swifte thought that a caution would meet the justice of the case.

GALWAY WAR FUND ASSOCIATION.

A representative meeting of the Galway War Fund Association was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday. Lord Killanin presided, and there was a very large attendance. Captain Gwynn, M.P., gave an interesting account of his experiences in the trenches, and pointed out the immense amount of good the Association was doing for the soldiers who were suffering from the privations of the war. Lady Clonbrock wrote resigning the position of President. On the motion of Lady Ashtown it was unanimously decided to ask Lady Clonbrock to reconsider her decision, and, pending her reply, Lady Ashtown consented to act. Miss Hynes and Miss Murray were re-elected Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, and the ladies on the Executive Committee were all re-elected on the motion of Dr. Mahon, seconded by Mr. Syme. Lady Ashtown proposed, and Miss Burton Perse seconded, a vote of thanks to Lord Killanin for having presided, and it was passed unanimously.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION.

CONGRESS IN DUBLIN.

IRISH EDUCATION GRANTS.

SIR BERTRAM WINDLE AND THE FUTURE.

The fourteenth annual Congress of the Irish Technical Instruction Association opened yesterday in the Royal College of Science, Dublin.

The President, Sir Bertram C. A. Windle, K.S.G., University College, Cork, occupied the chair.

Mr. T. W. Russell, Vice-President of the Department, welcomed the Congress to Dublin. The question of education in Ireland and elsewhere, he said, was in rather a troubled condition at the present moment. In England the position had become so acute that the Minister for Education, Mr. Fisher, appeared at the table of the House of Commons the other day and presented an estimate—an increased estimate—of over £3,000,000, for primary education in England. That showed, at all events, that the people on the other side of the water were seriously waking up to the defects of their educational system there. The question for the Congress was—How stands it for Ireland? Was the Irish equivalent? Well, that would be settled in due course, and he had no doubt it would be settled in the way that would satisfy us all. (Hear, hear.) Coming to technical education, he said that although they had not made the progress that they desired, he took it that, looking back over the last ten or twelve years, they had gone forward. That was the least that could be said. There were now something like two hundred technical schools, large and small, in this country. Some of them, no doubt, were very small, and working under great difficulties, and on the whole doing good work. In the rural area the main work was carried out by means of itinerant teachers, who held daily classes. There were one hundred and fifty such courses in manual instruction, and from two hundred and fifty to three hundred classes in domestic economy. The amount of rate aid for technical instruction in Ireland was about £35,000. The grant from the Department was about £57,000, and from money voted by Parliament £59,000. This last showed a considerable increase during the last decade. In 1906 the grant from Parliament, which was now £59,000, was only £4,428. It had gone forward by leaps and bounds. But while there was very much to do yet he trusted that this Congress so auspiciously started would have discussions that would bear fruit, and that they would make greater progress in the immediate future. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President thanked Mr. Russell for his words of welcome, and alluded to the loss which Mr. Fletcher had sustained in the death of his two sons in the war. He was sure everyone present deeply sympathised with Mr. Fletcher. (Hear, hear.) After describing the defects of the English educational system prior to the Act of 1902, which introduced far-reaching changes, and cosmos replaced chaos in English education, the President turned to what he described as the sorry picture of education in our own country. And first of all, he said, there are the elementary schools under an independent board unconnected with any other branch of education. Then there are the secondary schools, largely controlled through their grants by another independent board, wholly unconnected with other parts of the educational field. And finally, there were the Universities, unconnected with one another, and with every other branch of education. The whole arrangements of education in Ireland reminded him of an army going out to fight with separate commanders, wholly unconnected with one another, and totally ignorant of one another's plans for horse, foot, and artillery; not only ignorant of one another's plans, but, perhaps, a little scornful of them. What sort of chance would an army thus led have against co-ordinated forces adequately controlled? Then, what chance were our children going to have against the children of England? Mr. Fisher said that the comparatively splendid organisation of England wants careful overhauling and much more money. If that be so, what, in the name of Heaven (asked the speaker) is our condition, and what do we not want? Yet he asked, as he asked at the beginning, "who is thinking of, who is striving for our education?" Who is doing anything to convert it from the chaos in which it most undoubtedly is into the cosmos which it should be? Are we going to be content to allow the next succeeding generations of Irish youth to be turned into hewers of wood and drawers of water? That was what was going to happen if something drastic does not take place. Yet none of those who govern us seem to be taking even a moment's thought for us. He should not be breaking the honourable understanding as to the introduction of political matters into their debates if he alluded to the undoubted historical fact that we do not govern ourselves in this island of ours, and he alluded to it because it would seem to him a sad duty on those who do the governing to do it well. That was an elementary statement of fact. In this educational matter it did not seem to him as if anything of any kind were being done or even being thought about by anybody. Of course, he might be wrong, and there may be great things in store for us—he hoped there were—so far there had not been any whisper of them. Now it might be asked whether he had said what he had said with the idea of causing discontent with existing educational affairs (as, indeed, he admitted that he had), and with no other idea. Was there any remedy for this lethargy in educational affairs, which threatened destruction to our country? Well, the only thing which he could do was to point to the Department with which this Congress was connected. All of them had their quarrels with it—he had himself—and then many of them gave it a hard word now and again. But no rational observer could deny that it had done great things for this country in agriculture, he believed, and certainly, and in spite of miserably inadequate funds, in technical education. (Hear, hear.) How did it arise? Its history belongs to our own days, and we know that it originated from a congress or round-table discussion on the part of a number of persons of differing faiths and politics, but all desirous of their country's good. Moreover—and this was specially important—a congress which put forward very definite suggestions most of which he believed were eventually carried out.

RUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Here were they, a body of persons from all parts of the island, comprising representatives of many, if not all, kinds of religious opinions, and, he supposed also, all shades of political opinion. They were all familiar with such assemblages. His friend, Mr. Sharman-Crawford, who was to propose a resolution, and he worked together in the utmost harmony on various boards with the one desire of improving the condition of things educational, yet their views on many important matters were by no means similar. It was so everywhere in the country, in spite of the rubbish which was palmed off by their daily papers on innocent English readers. Why could not they make an attempt to settle their educational question by some such voluntary round table conference as did so much for the establishment of this Parliament? There were a number of pressing questions connected with Irish education which—for one must be just—Englishmen know very well that they could not answer. That was for this country to answer them, or to say how they should be answered. His experience of England and its people led him to the belief that at this moment if we were to say we want this, that, and the other in education, and we want so many thousands per annum to do it with, that we should get these things and get that money, if we could show any real kind of unanimity in the matter—such unanimity as founded this Department. (Hear, hear.) It was our right, of course, and our own money; but, without labouring points of that kind, we should get these things as we should most certainly not get them if we merely go on crying out that education is ill and badly off, and asking that more money should be given to the various disconnected and not wholly satisfactory boards and things of that kind which there were within its own tarbed-wire zareba, in the educational field. That was his firm belief, and his wonder was whether we should ever become articulate enough to say what we want in a definite and with some kind of definiteness. What he wanted to press home was this; the moment is here when we must decide whether our unsatisfactory educational system is to be put right or not; whether the rich harvest of brains which day by day he saw is simply going to waste was to be properly garnered or not. And we must decide this for ourselves. If we have a reasonable plan we can get it carried out. If we do nothing but deal in generalities we shall get what we deserve—that is nothing. (Applause.)

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY.

Mr. H. F. Sharman-Crawford, Cork, proposed the following resolution :—

"That this Congress, representative of the Technical Instruction Committees of Ireland, places on record its sense of the absolute necessity for prompt action in the further development of technical education in Ireland, and requests the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction to urge on the Government the strong claims of Ireland for a full share of any public funds allocated to educational purposes in the United Kingdom. The war has brought into special prominence the importance to these countries of technical, agricultural and scientific education, but our schemes in Ireland are debarred from much-needed development in this direction through want of funds. This Congress is further convinced that there should be close co-operation between the primary, the intermediate, and the technical branches of education, in order to develop to the full the mental and material resources of the country. The Congress is strongly of opinion that in the construction of a broad educational system for Ireland regard should be had to the exceptional conditions of the country, and that its claims should receive the liberal and sympathetic consideration of the Imperial Parliament."

The proposer referred to the necessity of war bonuses for technical instructors, and said that they were the only class of teachers in Ireland for whom no provision of that kind had been made.

Alderman Mercier, Belfast, proposed the following addendum to the resolution :—

"In view of the proposed grants for education to England and Scotland, the Congress urge the Government to provide Ireland for education an equitable grant to which, in their opinion, she is justly entitled, and that it be not diverted to any other purpose."

The motion was passed with this addendum.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

Mr. George Fletcher, Assistant Secretary to the Department, read a paper, in which he urged the need for the vigorous prosecution of scientific research in these countries. The experience gained during the war had done what long years of exhortation failed to do—it had convinced the nation of the importance of science. It was beginning to be realised that the future of our economic and industrial life depended in a large measure on the work done in the chemical and physical laboratories. Strange to say there still exists on the part of some persons a dislike, and even a dread, of science, as though it were an evil thing, closely related to German kultur, bringing unhappiness to men. To deprecate science or to retard its growth was analogous to the attempt to stop the physical growth of a child in the belief that he should be strong enough to work evil. Mr. Fletcher dealt (1) with the manner in which a discovery made as a result of ordinary scientific research, without any suggestion of practical application, may profoundly affect the history of the world; (2) the important reciprocal contributions to scientific research made by industrial exploitation of scientific discovery. The fault in the past rested not with British men of science, but with those who neglected the teachers of science, and failed to avail them to the service of industry. If scientific research was to be of any value to industry, those engaged in industry must be scientifically trained, and it would be of some advantage if those who were engaged in research in physical science should have some experience in industry. From his own experience he was able to say that one of the first needs of our industries was that we should utilise much more fully than at present the ascertained results of scientific research, but it was destined to urge upon manufacturers throughout the country the necessity in their own interest, and that of the nation of co-operating with scientific investigators in seeking a solution of the problems which are continually met with in the operations of all industries.

POWER IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Mr. J. F. Crowley, D.Sc., read a paper on this subject, in which he showed that coal is our main source of power, and that there was reason to fear the price would steadily advance, that the supply would not always enable us to keep pace with the demand, and that in our endeavour to conserve it, and at the same time provide cheap power for our industries, we would have to consider how best to use peat and water as alternative sources of power, while at the same time economising by producing electrical power in bulk in central stations, transmitting it to the industrial centres of the country, and distributing it to consumers both large and small. The importance of the cheap distribution of power as a factor in the development of our industries could not be over-estimated, and its consideration could not be delayed. It should be dealt with now, when in the industrial lull caused by the war every European country was taking stock of its industrial position.

OUR PEAT RESOURCES.

Mr. J. H. Grindley, D.Sc., read a paper on Ireland's Peat Resources and their Development. The immediate object of the paper was, he said, to ask Congress to press upon the Government and the newly established Research Council the urgent need for assisting by research work and otherwise in this development. Over one hundred years ago a Commission was formed to survey the largest of the Irish peat deposits, and it appeared that over one-seventh of the land of Ireland was under peat. The nationalisation of some of their largest peat deposits was most desirable, and would simplify their problem of peat winning and profitable utilisation considerably. The actual getting of the peat from the land in a condition in which it could be used almost at once was not an easy problem. Hand cutting, with subsequent air drying, had been proved to be economically successful for relatively small demands, but for large power purposes machine winning would most likely be adopted.

In the discussion which followed,

Alderman Mercier said he felt strongly that the water power of Ireland ought to be used for the generation of electricity. The use of the water power would economise the coal, which would be needed for steam engines, etc. He strongly recommended the Diesel oil engine as a cheap and economical means of power.

Mr. J. F. Fawcett, Cork, suggested that the Government be asked to aid in developing Ireland's peat resources, and that the development be aided by subsidy and research. The development of Ireland's peat was a matter of prime importance. He would like to see peat experiment stations in different parts of the country.

THE PEASANTS' "COALFIELDS."

Mr. T. W. Russell said the peat question had got into the worst possible hands. If scientists were going to deal with the peat, let them remember that the peat bogs were the coalfields of the Irish peasants. (Hear, hear.) They ought to have sufficient knowledge of Irish politics to understand that they could not take these peat bogs out of the hands of the peasants, to whom they were a necessity, without considerable trouble. He asked them to bear that in mind when dealing with the question, and not to attempt to deal with the bogs as if they were their own. Referring to the grants for Irish education, he advised them not to talk in the air to the Government. They should make up their minds what the amount was which they required to put technical education on its legs. The Government adopted a system of technical education without providing buildings for it. Let them tell the Government that they wanted money for buildings. There was not a shadow of doubt that if they went the right way about it and condescended to enter into details, they had a good a case as ever was brought before any Government. (Hear, hear.) He did not think this was a bad time to get money from the Government. Government bodies thought less of money now than ever they thought before; but the day might come when they would be compelled to think more about it, and when they would be tighter than they are now.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The Rev. Canon Roche, P.P., late Chairman of Cork School Attendance Committee, read a paper on "The Failure of the School Attendance Act, 1892." His view was the Act had not met its purpose, and that to agitate for a proper Act was the bounden duty of the citizens of Dublin and other towns.

SCHOOLS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. Cecil Webb, Principal of the Lisburn Technical Schools, read a paper in which he pointed out that very little further advance could be made with technical education so long as it is on a voluntary attendance basis, and that a great deal of the existing work was wasted because so many of the pupils had not the necessary ground work of general education. By the adoption of a system of compulsory attendance the volume of work could be increased four-fold, and the value of it ten-fold. He advocated an effective system of primary education up to 14 years of age, and the establishment of schools of citizenship in every urban area under the control of the Technical Instruction Committees. For all young persons between 14 and 18 years of age who are not in attendance otherwise at whole-time courses of instruction, there should be compulsory attendance for eight hours a week at these schools of citizenship. He considered that the representative nature of the Congress justified it in doing more than mere discussion, and he, therefore, suggested that a committee should be appointed for the purpose of taking steps to secure the establishment of a system of compulsory continued education in schools of citizenship.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AT TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. Arthur Williamson, M.A., Principal of the Rathmines School of Commerce, read a paper on "The Effect of Compulsory Attendance on Technical Education." Technical education, he said, was not a mere instruction in craftsmanship, though, in view of the importance of good craftsmanship in human affairs, it would deserve, if the criticism were true, the highest, and not the lowest place in the great science of which it is a branch. The objects which every good teacher sets before himself are—the imparting of knowledge, the stimulus to thought, the development of capacity, the formation of judgment, and the realisation of duty. It was possible to obtain each of these objects by the simplest applied task that any student in a technical school may have set before him. Compulsory attendance at technical schools was absolutely necessary. They knew that no amount of preaching would suffice to secure that the citizens of the future would be adequately trained, either economically or socially, without compulsion. The voluntary system had been tried, and found conspicuously wanting. The authorities must face a large extension of schools of the trade preparatory type; but they must go further. The present trade preparatory school offered no adequate instruction suitable for students designed for a commercial career. Day schools of commerce could, and should, be put immediately on the same footing as trades preparatory schools. Employers must be brought to recognise that the provision of facilities for such training is a national economic duty; and the young people, incapable from their immaturity of readily appreciating the issues at stake, must be compelled to take advantage of the facilities provided for them. The present scheme of education in Ireland, which divides the younger population of the country into a series of water-tight compartments, must be modified. He would like to see a joint body, representing the National Board, the Intermediate Board, and the Department, co-relating the work of all three; and if, at the head of that joint committee, they could place an educational mind with strong driving force, and with a knowledge of his work, he saw no reason why the present unsatisfactory condition of Irish education should not soon become a dead thing of the unregretted past.

Mr. Sharman Crawford said there was no use in talking of compulsion in technical education until elementary education was made compulsory. One of the reasons that technical instruction had not made the progress it ought to have made was that the employers did not co-operate with the teaching authority. A Minister of Education was required for Ireland.

Mr. Henry M'Laughlin, President of the Dublin Builders' Association, said that he had been forcibly brought home to his mind that the Education Act had been practically a failure, largely because it did not enforce the attendance of boys at school. He suggested that the trades' representatives should have larger representation on School Attendance Committees.

Mr. Charles E. Jacob, Right Rev. Monsignor Ryan, P.P.; Mr Comerton, Limerick; Rev. J. Breen, and Canon Cummins, P.P., Roscommon, having spoken,

Mr. T. P. Gill said he would like to see every form of inducement exhausted before compulsion was resorted to.

The Congress adjourned till this morning.

STUDENTS' UNION CONVERSAZIONE.

The College Students' Union gave a reception and conversazione last evening at the College, Upper Merrion street, Dublin, to welcome the members of the Congress. The Dean (Professor H. H. Jeffcott) and Mrs. Jeffcott and the President of the Union (Mr. D. O'B. M'Ateer) received the guests. The laboratories, the engineering exhibits, the electricity room, and the various other departments of the College afforded the guests unlimited opportunities of instruction and amusement. The band of the Royal Irish Constabulary played a selection of music during the evening. A short lecture on "Telephony" was given by Mr. W. J. Lyons, B.A. Prof. Carpenter delivered a lecture on "Natural History and Human Life."

BELFAST AND DISTRICT.

"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE, 108 ROYAL AVENUE,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Presbyterian Orphan Society.—The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Orphan Society was held as Belfast to-day, Mr. Ed. Corry, D.L., presiding over a representative attendance. The fifty-first annual report, which was submitted by the Rev. Dr. Phillips, stated that since the inauguration the Society had aided more than 20,000 children, securing for them a suitable education and a good start in life. On the 1st April, 1916, 2,986 children were on the roll. During the year two elections were held, by which 495 children were added; 51 were added by nomination or restoration, and the total on the roll during the year amounted to 3,552. Of these, 659 passed off, leaving 2,893 on the roll at the close of the year, of whom 2,635 are fatherless and 258 have lost both parents. The number of families on the roll at the close of the year is about 1,400. Donations amounting to £463 6/10 were received, and bequests reached the magnificent figure of £11,756 5/-. Subscriptions from auxiliaries, including sums late for the 1915-6 report, amounted to £8,425 15/9. The total income for the year, including a balance of £12,163 from last year, was £79,206 12/9. Of this sum, £16,218 17/5 was expended on orphans, £1,009 on working expenses, £9 11/- on charges on sundry bequests, £41,448 19/2 was re-invested in 5 per cent. War Loan, and £14,137 15/8 in new investments, leaving a balance to bank of £27,219, of which £4,000 was earmarked for investment. The report was adopted on the motion of the President, seconded by the Moderator of the General Assembly (Right Rev. Dr. Weir). The Recorder of Belfast (Judge Walker Craig), moved a resolution commending the Society to the support of the public. Rev. A. Wylie Blue, in seconding, said the Churches across the Channel had no such organisations for the orphans as the Irish Presbyterian Church had. The resolution was adopted and the office-bearers were re-elected.

Tramway Appointment.—At the meeting of the Belfast Tramway and Electricity Committee to-day, Mr. W. G. Moffat, Glena, Dundela avenue, Stranmillis, was appointed mechanical engineer in the Corporation electricity works. The Corporation a few months ago fixed the salary at £500 per year.

Farewell to Belfast Postmaster.—The heads of the various departments of the Belfast G.P.O. assembled in the Survey Branch last evening to pay a tribute to Mr. S. G. Forsythe, who for the past two years and nine months has occupied the position of Postmaster in Belfast, and was recently promoted to the position of Postmaster-Surveyor in Leeds. Dr. J. Walton Browne, D.L., presided, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. A. Smith, G. Lasslett, J. H. Wigg, S. Brown, J. Donnelly, H. J. Aiken. All paid tribute to Mr. Forsythe's ability and his kindness and consideration for the members of his staff. In his reply, Mr. Forsythe said he was assured that a more loyal and efficient staff he would never find.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO DOGS.

MUSIC HALL ARTIST SUMMONED.

In the Southern Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Swifte, K.C., a summons was heard at the instance of Police Sergeant 58 B against Mr. Frederick Cole Gardner, a music hall artist, for having, as alleged, cruelly ill-treated two performing dogs at a performance at the Theatre Royal on 12th May.

Mr. Davis, solicitor, who prosecuted, explained that while the nominal prosecutor was the police sergeant, the actual prosecutors were the Captain and Mrs. Shewell, who were in the audience on the occasion.

Mr. E. H. Burne, solicitor, for the defendant, asked why these civilians could not have brought the summons themselves.

The magistrate said the police had taken up the case, a course which was frequently adopted in the courts.

Mr. Burne pointed out that in this way Captain Shewell and his wife were protected against an order for costs. Before the case was heard he suggested his worship might like to see the performance which had been objected to.

Mrs. Shewell was then examined, and related how at the theatre on the evening in question she saw a performance entitled "Gardner's Maniacs," in which four dogs performed. Her attention was particularly attracted by a white bull-terrier going through a performance with Mr. Gardner. She saw Mr. Gardner seize the dog by the foreleg and twist it down over his head, then seize it by the hind-legs and do the same thing. When he put the dog down it seemed to be dazed. The witness then related a number of other incidents connected with the performance, which, in her opinion, constituted cruelty.

Mr. Burne, cross-examining, asked the witness whether she posed as an expert in cruelty to animals. Witness said she never posed. She denied that she had made a complaint to the Commissioner of Police that a constable in a recent prosecution for cruelty had said something in favour of the defendant. She had a question asked as to why the constable said that the defendant was a poor man, and it was stated that Mr. Macinerney, who tried that case, had asked what his condition was. She had the question asked of a superior officer to ascertain what right the constable had to make the statement. On the occasion of the performance in the Theatre Royal she was sitting in the partierre.

Mr. Burne—Could you hear the dogs yelp if they were hurt? No, the dogs were barking and the band was playing. Witness, continuing, said that she and Captain Shewell and others hissed at the performance.

You are aware that the same performance has been given without complaint in all parts of the world without objection? He was cautioned in London.

Did it strike you as peculiar that you were the only person who said this was cruelty? He was not watched here.

And that is the reason you wrote to Belfast and had him watched? I communicated with Belfast.

And that when the performance was observed there he was told to go on with it? It was not the same, perhaps.

I put it to you that the dog Pincher was enabled to do without pain what was performed on the occasion as the result of early training? He caught it by the forelegs and swung it (witness illustrated the method which she desired to indicate).

Captain Shewell was examined, and gave corroborative evidence.

The brindled dog was produced on the table, and witness said he believed that was the dog he had seen performing.

Mr. Byrne—Would you mind demonstrating on that dog, without causing cruelty, what you complain of? I should mind very much. I should be cruelly ill-treating the dog if I did so.

Do you think that a vet. will be talking about what he knows when he says that it is not cruelty? I think he is as well qualified to speak as I am, but no better.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and the further hearing was adjourned till 12 o'clock to-day.

PROVINCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Burned to Death.—A man named Robert Marahall, of Drumquin, County Tyrone, who had been seized with a fit, fell into the fire, and received injuries which proved fatal.

High Price for Bullocks.—At Ardlee Fair yesterday, Mr. John Warren, Dundalk, purchased from Mr. E. J. Kieran, Rathbrist, Ardee, two bullocks at £130, and a third realised £48 15s.

Industrial School Grants.—The Roscommon County Council have decided to increase the grant towards the maintenance of children committed to industrial and reformatory schools from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per head.

Republican Flags.—The Constabulary were compelled to burn Republican flags which had been suspended on the telegraph wires over the River Blackwater at Cappoquin Railway Bridge on Sunday last.

White Gloves.—In the absence of Judge Drummond, through illness, Mr. William McGrath, Barrister-at-Law, opened the Birr Quarter Sessions on Tuesday. As there were no Crown cases, he was presented with white gloves.

Dog Painted "Sinn Fein" Colours.—On Sunday morning in Dungarvan a Yorkshire terrier was seen running around the streets painted in *Sinn Fein* colours. His head was painted yellow, the body white, and the hind-quarters green.

Railway Men Charged.—Robert Younger and Frank Madden, two special guards on the Midland Railway at Athlone, were returned for trial to the Assizes yesterday on a charge of the larceny from a goods train of a bale of thread, value for £11 10s. 6d.

Dealers Heavily Fined.—For being in possession of military property, Mrs. Egan and her son, Patrick, dealers, Athlone, were, at the local Petty Sessions, fined £75. The Barrack Warden, who gave evidence, said there was a deficit of blankets since mobilisation amounting to £489 9s.

Smoking in Court.—During the sitting of Moate Petty Sessions Court the Resident Magistrate (Mr. J. P. Byrne) noticed two young men smoking cigarettes on the gallery, and ordered their instant removal. One of them immediately put on his cap when about to go, but was compelled to remove it by a constable.

Neglect of Children.—Expressing regret that they could not give her five years' penal servitude, the Athlone magistrates sentenced Catherine Connaughton to seven months' imprisonment for drunkenness, and neglecting her children. The husband, an ex-soldier, who had lost a limb in the war, was given an excellent character.

Increased Asylum Expenditure.—The Roscommon County Council, viewing with alarm the enormous expense incurred in the maintenance of patients in Ballinasloe Asylum, have unanimously recommended the members of the Council to send forward such particulars to the Resident Medical Superintendent as would enable him to recover from patients, or their friends, the cost of their maintenance, or part.

County Donegal Widow's Death.—The police are still investigating the death of the widow, Margaret McFadden, who was found dead in her house at Derryreel, near Falcarragh, County Donegal, under suspicious circumstances. It is believed that the woman had a considerable sum of money in the house, but so far it has not been discovered. The inquest was adjourned for some days to allow a *post-mortem* examination to be made.

Military Property.—At the Midleton Petty Sessions District Inspector Murphy, R.I.C., prosecuted James Toohey, a man of the farming class, for being in unlawful possession of a military belt and a pair of puttees, the property of Private J. Lean, of the Royal Irish Regiment. Private Ryan said that, with a comrade, he met the defendant near his own house, and asked him for some old clothes. The witness got an old suit of civilian clothes from the defendant, and he then gave him the belt and puttees. Mr. James Dunlea, solicitor, for the defendant, said it was a case of kindly feeling of good nature that his client had given the old clothes to the soldier. There was no bargaining, and the military articles were thrown outside the defendant's place. The Bench decided to deal leniently with the defendant, and imposed a fine of 10s. on him.

**

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
At 8. MR. ARTHUR GIBBONS' CO.,
In the Enormously Successful Farcical Comedy,
"THE ROTTERS,"
A Tale of a "Respectable Family," by H. F. Maltby
USUAL MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.30.
Next Week, "YE GODS."

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6.50 .....TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
FULL SWING.
"MERRY AND BRIGHT."
FULL COMPANY AND CHORUS.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15 o'clock.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2.30 p.m.
THE LORD MAYOR,
By EDWARD McNULTY.
PARTITION,
By D. C. MAHER.
Booking at Theatre. Usual Prices.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
6.45.....TWICE NIGHTLY.....9.
"COME BACK TO ERIN."
Seats Booked at Theatre. 1/3 and 1/6. Tel. 3016.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE, PHIBSBORO' ROAD.
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, and SATURDAY (Only),
GRIM JUSTICE
(5 Acts),
An adaptation from Rita's novel, filmed amongst characteristic English scenery,
Featuring FLORENCE TURNER,
And Full Programme—Topical, Comedy, and Travel.
Also, "CARMEL BAZAAR" PICTURES.
FINEST ORCHESTRA IN IRELAND.

PRINCESS, RATHMINES.
FAMOUS FOX FILM,
Featuring BETTY NANSEN,
A WOMAN'S TEMPTATION.
New Pathé Gazette and Full Programme.

DON'T FORGET NEXT MONDAY—Pathé's Production of the year, "THE LIGHT THAT FAILED," by Rudyard Kipling.

We hold exclusive First Rights on all Pathé's productions, but pick only their best.

THE CARLTON CINEMA.
"LA PHALENE"
(THE MOTH),
A beautiful Cines Production in Five Parts,
featuring LYDIA BORELLI.
Showing at 3, 5, 7, and 9 o'clock.
"BRAY CARTOON." PATHE GAZETTE.
KEYSTONE AND VITAGRAPH COMEDIES.
Violin Solo, "Variations on a theme of Corelli" (Tartini), by Mr. GOLDWATER at 4.30 and 8.30.
MONDAY NEXT,
"UNDER TWO FLAGS,"
a magnificent production in Six Parts,
the finest interpretation of Ouida's novel yet produced.

THE GRAFTON PICTURE HOUSE,
GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.
"MASKS AND FACES,"
A Tale of the Loves and the kind Heart of the Famous Actress and Beauty, Peg Woffington, and starring all the Leading Players of the British Stage (in Seven Reels), etc., etc.

PILLAR PICTURE HOUSE.
TO-DAY.
JUNE CAPRICE, in
"LITTLE MISS HAPPINESS" (5 Acts)
(First Time in Dublin). 2.10.30 p.m.

"CARMEL"
ASSISTANTS' DANCE
UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

EVERYMAN.
AN OLD ENGLISH MORALITY PLAY,
Will be Performed in
THE LITTLE THEATRE,
40 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET (over Crane's)
By the Women Students of Trinity College,
On FRIDAY, JUNE 1st, at 8 p.m., and
On SATURDAY, JUNE 2nd, at 3 and 8 p.m.
MUSIC.
Tickets to be had at Crane's, Hodges and Figgis, and 6 T.C.D.

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MONEY Advanced Daily, without publicity, on Note of Hand, to Gentlemen of Position, also Government Officials, Clergymen, Farmers, Clerks, and all respectable persons, Male and Female, without delay. Loans granted to pay rents, debts, and to enable persons to enter into business. Special easy repayments. Call or write for Prospectus, free of charge, with full information.
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12 LEINSTER ST. (Sth.), DUBLIN.

£5 ADVANCED to FARMERS, TRADERS, PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN, in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, on Note of Hand. Privacy guaranteed. Apply, personally, or by letter, to
£500 THE MANAGER,
THE COMMERCIAL UNION LOAN AND DISCOUNT CO., (LTD.),
57 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

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58b Donegall street, Belfast.

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"WEEKLY IRISH TIMES"
IS THE
LEADING WEEKLY PAPER IN IRELAND.
Its bright articles, its fascinating stories, its telling illustrations, and its news of the week, which contains everything worth reading, have brought it to the front and kept it there.
PRICE ONE PENNY.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME and WINTER GARDENS.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
A LA CARTE.
BILLY LEONARD and CRESSIE LEONARD.
Alf LEONARD, Ryder SLONE, Dave O'TOOLE, etc.

THEATRE ROYAL.
DUBLIN
MR. & MRS. LEGGETT BYRNE'S MATINEES,
Under Distinguished Patronage,
TO-MORROW and SATURDAY AT 2.30.
PROGRAMME:
PART 1—MISCELLANEOUS, including the following Dances: Pony Trot, Hunting Dance, Cymbal, Military, Minuet, and National Dances.
PART 2—"SHEPHERD'S IDYLL," a charming Classical Ballet, performed by Children from 4 to 11 years of age.
PART 3—"THE LILY AND THE ROSE," a beautiful Floral Ballet, in which a number of the senior and junior pupils will take part.
Booking at Theatre Royal.

TIVOLI 7 o'c. 9 o'c. **TIVOLI**
TEL.—4125.
DONALD & CARSON,
The Peerless Scotch Duo.
5 CRAZY SAILORS
On Board "The Saucy Sally."
WILLIAM J. LEMASS,
Winner O'Mara Cup Feis, 1917.
SHEILA M'NEIL. BOB ROBINSON, HARRY LINO.
ROBERTI ..... TAKIO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD.
CUSTOM HOUSE DOCKS.

RATES AND CHARGES.

The Dublin Port and Docks Board hereby give Notice that they will, on the first day of July next, apply to the Board of Trade, in accordance with the provisions of the Dublin Port and Docks Act, 1809 (52 and 53 Victoria, Chapter 100), for their statutory approval to certain increases of some of the rates and charges levied and taken by the Board on goods brought into, or landed, or deposited within, or delivered, or shipped from the Custom House Docks Premises, and warehoused, stored, or yarded within the same.

A list of the proposed rates and charges may be seen at this Office daily during office hours, and copies may be obtained free of charge by all persons requiring same.

Notice is hereby further given that all persons interested in the application, and who may object to that is proposed, are required to send to the Board notice in writing of the nature of this objection ten days at least before the day fixed for making the above application.

By Order,
N. PROUD, Secretary.
Dublin Port and Docks Board, 19, 20, and 21 Westmoreland street, Dublin, 16th day of May, 1917.

RAILWAY AND CANAL TRAFFIC ACT, 1888.
CASTLEDERG AND VICTORIA BRIDGE TRAMWAY.
CAVAN AND LEITRIM RAILWAY.
CLOGHER VALLEY RAILWAY.
COUNTY DONEGAL RAILWAYS JOINT COMMITTEE.
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (IRELAND).
LONDONDERRY AND LOUGH SWILLY RAILWAY.
SLIGO, LEITRIM AND NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.
STRABANE AND LETTERKENNY RAILWAY.

NOTICE OF INCREASE OF RATES.

An intimation having been received from the Steamship Owners of an increase in their Rates for the Sea portion of the journey, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, and the Order of the Board of Trade thereon, dated the 25th day of January, 1889, that the above-mentioned Companies intend to increase the undermentioned of the Rates, published in the Books required by Act of Parliament to be kept for Public inspection, to the extent and in the manner undermentioned, and that the altered Rates are to come into force on the 2nd day of July, 1917.

BY ORDER.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1917.
ALTERATION OF RATES.
An increase of all Through Rates between Stations and places on the Railways of the Irish Companies named above and LIVERPOOL.
By the following amounts:—
Rates not exceeding 13/4 per ton—increase 2/6 per ton.
Rates exceeding 13/4, but not exceeding 20/- per ton—increase 3/9 per ton.
Rates exceeding 20/- per ton—increase 5/- per ton.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND.
CHANCERY DIVISION—LAND JUDGES.
GENERAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.
In the Matter of the Estate of
JOSEPH CARVILL and MARY JOSEPHINE ROSS, Owners;
Ex parte—
VERY REVEREND WILLIAM J. CANON MURPHY, Trustee and Executor of the Will of Emilia or Amelia Crosthwaite, Deceased, Petitioner.

The Court having ordered a sale of part of the lands of Woodpark, containing 25 acres 1 rood 8 perches Statute Measure, or thereabouts, situate in the Barony of Rathdown and County of Dublin, held under Fee Farm Grant dated 5th day of May, 1915; another part of the said lands of Woodpark, situate as last aforesaid, containing 10 acres 1 rood 34 perches Statute Measure, and held under Fee Farm Grant dated 2nd day of July, 1868; another part of the said lands of Woodpark, situate as last aforesaid, containing 2 roods, 3 perches Statute Measure, or thereabouts, held under lease for lives renewable for ever, dated 8th day of January, 1817; and another part of the said lands of Woodpark, situate as last aforesaid, containing 3 acres 1 rood 30 perches Statute Measure, or thereabouts, held under lease for lives renewable for ever, dated 9th day of April, 1836; a plot of ground on the South side of Crostwaite Park, with the house and premises thereon known as No. 1 Crostwaite Hall, No. 2 Crostwaite Park South, and No. 8 Glenageary road, situate in the Urban District of Kingstown and County of Dublin, held under lease dated 16th day of August, 1870, for the term of 68 years from the 1st day of May, 1905; another plot of ground, situate as aforesaid, with the dwellinghouses thereon, known as Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 Crostwaite Park, South, held under lease dated the 8th day of August, 1870, for the term of 68 years from the 1st day of May, 1905; another plot of ground, situated as last aforesaid, with the dwellinghouse and premises thereon, known as 10 and 12 Crostwaite Park South, held under lease dated 3rd day of August, 1872, for the term of 72 years from the 1st day of May, 1905; and another plot of ground, situate as last aforesaid, with the dwellinghouses and premises thereon, known as Nos. 14, 16, 18, and 20 Crostwaite Park, South, held under lease dated 21st day of March, 1879, for the term of 74 years from the 1st day of May, 1905.

All parties objecting to a Sale of the said Lands are hereby required to take notice of such Order, and all persons having claims thereon may file such claims, duly verified, in the Registrar's Office.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1917.
H. RALEIGH CRUISE, for Examiner.
THOMAS J. MacGRATH, Solicitor for the Petitioner, 15 Kildare street, Dublin.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of
THEODOSIA HARDY, late of Station street, Ballybrigan, in the County of Dublin, Widow, Deceased.
All persons claiming to be Creditors, or having any claim or demand against the estate of the above-named Deceased, who died on or about the 9th day of March, 1917, at Ballybrigan aforesaid, are requested to furnish particulars of such claims and demands to me before the 15th day of June, 1917, to the undersigned Solicitors for the Administratrix. After the date mentioned the assets will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice and particulars shall have been given as aforesaid.
Dated 31st day of May, 1917.
COCHRANE and CO., Solicitors for the Administratrix, 18 Harcourt street, Dublin.

In the Goods of
ALEXANDER LOW, Esq., late of Palletstown House, Castleknock, in the County of Dublin, Deceased.
All persons having claims against the estate of the above-named Deceased are hereby requested to forthwith furnish particulars of same to the undermentioned Solicitors for the Administrator.
KENNEDY and SONS, Solicitors, 4 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin.
Dated this 30th day of May, 1917.

DOCTOR JOHN TILSON, formerly of Toronto, Ontario, Canada; 57 Longwood avenue, 8 C.B., in the City of Dublin; 10 Brighton terrace, Sandycove road, Kingstown, in the County of Dublin, and late of 9 Burdett avenue, Sandycove, Kingstown, deceased, died at Sandycove, in the County of Dublin, on the 15th May, 1917.
All persons claiming to be Creditors on the Deceased's estate, or claiming to be his next-of-kin, are hereby required forthwith to furnish their claims to the undersigned Solicitors.
Dated this 30th day of May, 1917.
JOHN J. SCALLAN and COMPANY, Solicitors for Ruth Tilson, Widow, and intending Administratrix of the Deceased, 25 Suffolk street, Dublin.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND.
KING'S BENCH DIVISION—IN BANKRUPTCY.
FRANCIS PEABON, of North street, Newry, in the County of Down, Hardware Merchant, was, on the 24th day of May, 1917, adjudged Bankrupt.
Public Sittings will be held before the Court at the Bankruptcy Buildings, Four Courts, Dublin, on Friday, the 15th day of June, 1917, and on Friday, the 29th day of June, 1917, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, whereat the Bankrupt is to attend, and to make a full disclosure and discovery of his Estate and Effects. Creditors may prove their Debts, and at the First Sitting choose a Creditors' Assignee. At the last Sitting the Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination.
All persons having in their possession any property of the Bankrupt should deliver it, and all Debts due to the Bankrupt should be paid, to A. G. Hollis'ead, Official Assignee, Bankruptcy Buildings, Four Courts, Dublin, to whom Creditors may forward their Affidavits of Debt.
R. W. STUART, Senior Clerk.
HUNTER and BURLAND, Solicitors, 11 Dame street, Dublin.

EDUCATION.

CHOICE OF
SCHOOLS AND TUTORS.
ADVICE, Free of Charge, will be given by MESSRS. GABBITAS, THRING, and CO., 36 Sackville street, Piccadilly, London, W.
Tele.—Regent, 4926.
Scholastic Agents. Established 1873.
Full statement of requirements should be given. Many Principals are at present willing to reduce fees.

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BECKER BROS., LTD.,
TEA DEALERS AND IMPORTERS,
4 SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET,
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Prices—3/-, 2/10, 2/8, 2/6 per lb.

EDWARD LEE & CO., LIMITED,
Beg to intimate that all departments in all their houses are now fully stocked with the Season's Goods, and the favour of a visit, not necessarily to purchase, will be esteemed.
In every department special lines are offered below usual selling prices, and we give underneath a few instances of these special inducements.
AT "LEE'S."
1,280 Yards Finlay's Calico, 36" wide, 6½d. per yard; worth 7½d. per yard.
A special line in Christy's Brown Turkish Towels, 1/- each; worth 1/3 each.
39-inch Poplinettes, all best colours, 1/6 per yard; worth 1/9 per yard.
1,035 Yards 39-inch Gabardines, all best shades, 1/6 per yard; worth 1/9 per yard.
180 Bleached Damask Cloths, hemstitched, 3/11 each; worth 4/6 each.
3,170 Yards 42-inch Madapolams, 6½d., 10½d., and 1/6 per yard; worth 7½d., 1/-, and 1/9 per yard.
170 Pairs Boys' Box Calf Derby Boots, Little Duke brand—
11 to 1 at 10/3, up 3d. per pair; worth 11/9, up 3d. per pair.
2 to 5 at 11/6, up 6d. per pair; worth 13/-, up 6d. per pair
150 Pairs Boys' Boots, stout make, unlined, slug sole, half piece heel tip.
11 to 1 at 10/3, up 3d. per pair; worth 11/9, up 3d. per pair.
2 to 5 at 11/6, up 6d. per pair; worth 13/-, up 6d. per pair.
94 Pairs Ladies' Glace Gibson Shoes, smart heel, 9/11 per pair; worth 11/9 per pair.
Ladies' Glace Gibson Shoes, smart last, 8/11 per pair; worth 9/11 per pair.
Ladies' Glace Gibson Shoes, square heel, 10/11 per pair; worth 12/11 per pair.
Ladies' Glace Buttoned Shoes, smart heel, 10/11 per pair; worth 12/11 per pair.
AT "LEE'S."
EDWARD LEE & CO., LIMITED,
CASH DRAPERS, MILLINERS, OUTFITTERS, AND HOUSE FURNISHERS,
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LUNCHEON
From 12.30 Daily,
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SOUP,
FISH,
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Fastest and Best Passenger Route.
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Express Passenger and Goods Service.
Three Times Weekly each way.
FARES: Cabin, Single, 13/6; Return, available for 6 Months, 21/-; Steerage, 5/-; Return, available for 6 Months, 8/-.
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Twice Weekly each way.
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Return Tickets, ports East of Suez, at a fare and a half.
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THE FAMILY BEVERAGE IN WAR TIME.
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NEW BABY GRAND
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4 and 5 WESTMORELAND STREET.
CRAMER'S GREAT MUSICAL DEPÔT.
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DRILL COATS FOR CATTLE SALESMEN.
OIL COATS, CAPES, HATS, LEATHER AND BOX CLOTH LEGGINGS.
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GREY FLANNEL TROUSERS, 8/6, 10/6, 15/6, 18/6.
GOOD MATERIALS, WELL CUT & FINISHED.
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By Appointment
By Appointment
THE PRESENTATION TO
JAMES S. KENNEDY, ESQ.
CONSISTING OF
A SOLID SILVER BOWL AND TEA POT,
WITH ILLUMINATED ADDRESS,
On his Resigning the Managership of THE PROVINCIAL BANK, BANTRY, MARCH, 1917,
is now on view at
WEST & SON'S
GRAFTON HOUSE,
DUBLIN.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

To-day	Morning	8.19	Evening	.....	8.48
To-morrow	"	9.14	"	.....	9.36

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day	Rises	.. 5.4	Sets	.....	9.41
To-morrow	"	.. 5.3	"	.....	9.42

LIGHTING UP TIME ..... 10.41 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—"The Rotters," 8 p.m.
Queen's—"Come Back to Erin," 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—"The Lord Mayor" and "Partition," 8.15 p.m.
Empire Theatre—6.50 and 9 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—7 and 9 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—3 to 10.30 p.m.
Princess Cinema, Rathmines—3 to 11 p.m.
Carlton Cinema—Continuous.
Grafton Picture House—Continuous.
Technical Instruction Congress—College of Science, 10 a.m.
Burton Port Railway—Application to Judicial Committee, Privy Council, to appoint Receiver, 11.0.
Licensed Grocers and Vintners—Meeting, Aberdeen Hall, 12 o'clock.
Powell and Mooney—Meeting, 22 Upper Baggot street, 12 o'clock.
Port and Docks Board—Meeting, 1 p.m.
Dublin County Council—Meeting, 3.15 p.m.
Professor Pope's Lecture—T.C.D., 3.15 p.m.
Royal Irish Academy of Music—Organ and Vocal Recitals, 4 p.m.
Women's National Health Association—Meeting, Oak Room, Mansion House, 4 p.m.

The Irish Times.
THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1917.

Balkan Problems.

The Austrian Reichsrath met yesterday in Vienna for the first time since the beginning of the war. Its proceedings will be worth watching. The announcement of its convention was made simultaneously with the resignation of Count Tisza. It is natural to associate it, therefore, with the influence which the Emperor is exerting to secure for the Dual Monarchy an early peace on any reasonable terms. Count Tisza, the link between the Magyar oligarchy and the Prussian *Junkers*, the pillar of the *Mittel Europa* idea, the sworn foe of democracy and of the subject nationalities, fell on account of the Emperor's opposition to the German intrigue for a scheme of franchise reform and redistribution which would make the German and Magyar elements in the Dual Monarchy all-powerful. The Reichsrath accordingly meets on the old basis which will give the subject nationalities representation and expression. In these circumstances some hope may be entertained that the Emperor will adopt towards them an attitude capable of reconciliation with the Allies' programme. The meeting of the Reichsrath, in fact, coincides with the publication in the *Neue Freie Presse* of an inspired article on Austria's peace aims. It is evident from this article, however, that the political education of Austria is not yet by any means far enough advanced for the Allies' purposes. Austria, it says, is only concerned with seeing that the balance of power is not changed to the detriment of the Monarchy. She has still to realise that Europe must be resettled on a more stable basis than that of the balance of power. The article proceeds to declare that "more important than the redistribution of territory to Austria-Hungary is the securing of free navigation in the Adriatic and on the Danube." One of the most difficult problems of peace will be to reconcile the application of the principle of nationality on the eastern shore of the Adriatic—where Slav and Italian claims are themselves conflicting—with the necessity of maintaining for Austria-Hungary an adequate outlet to the sea. If Austria suffers by the solution, however, she will have only herself to blame.

Apparently, Austria proposes to secure her rights by trampling on other people's rights. "Never can Lovchen, that Gibraltar of the Adriatic over the Bay of Cattaro, be given up, nor can Serbia and Rumania be permitted to close traffic on the Danube." Mount Lovchen is Montenegrin territory, and Austria-Hungary has no shadow of title to it. The purpose of the Allies is to create a situation in which justice among nations will oust the plea of "military necessity." The same principle will solve the problem of the Danube with fairness to Austria, but she deceives herself if she really supposes that the Allies will allow her to annex an inch of Serbian or Rumanian territory. If she couples a new attitude towards her subject nationalities with a continued invasion of the rights of other nations, she cannot be surprised if the Allies regard her professions of peace with some scepticism. Of more immediate importance to the Allies than a close study of Austria's political evolution in relation to the Balkans is the solution of a Balkan problem which is in the Allies' own hands—a problem that, unsolved now, delays the victory on which a Balkan settlement depends, and, still unsolved at the end of the war, must introduce an anomalous element into that settlement. We refer to the situation in Greece. The special correspondent of *The Times* in Greece has received important declarations from M. Venezelos and other members of the Provisional Government. M. Venezelos rejects all idea of reconciliation with King Constantine "firmly, flatly, and finally." "No compromise is possible," said another member; "in Greece, as wherever this world-wide war is waged, the case at stake is the democratic principle." There is no reasonable doubt that, if the Allies supported M. Venezelos adequately, that principle would triumph throughout Greece, and all Greece would rid itself of the King "who has become a party leader" in the pay of Germany. The situation has been brought to a head by the question of the Thessalian harvest, which is almost ripe. The rich province of Thessaly normally feeds the greater part of Greece. It is in nominally Royalist territory, south of the neutral zone, though its people are eager to escape the tyranny of the landlords supported by the Royal Government. Who is to secure the harvest—the Royalists or the Venezelists? If it be the former, the King, whose Army stocks are running short under pressure of the blockade, can afford to snap his fingers at the Allies, and the Venezelist territory will starve. If it be the latter, the end of the King's reign of tyranny is in sight. Every enemy country, like every Allied country, will watch with anxious interest the handling by the Allied Governments of this crucial question at a decisive moment.

The Teachers' Claim.

With the appeal which Sir Bertram Windle made yesterday in his address to the Congress of the Irish Technical Instruction Association we are in general sympathy. He reviewed the state of education in Ireland, pointed out some of its worst features—in particular, the lack of connection and co-ordination between the various boards and institutions—and lamented, rather than blamed, the apparent apathy of the Government. He suggested an attempt to settle the educational question by some such voluntary round-table conference as that which did so much for the establishment of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. He advised an attempt on these lines because, "if we have a reasonable plan, we can get it carried out; if we do nothing but deal in generalities, we shall get what we deserve—that is, nothing." We believe all this to be thoroughly sound. It needs, however, to be supplemented to some extent—notably, by mention of the fact that Ireland is making at this moment one very particular and precise demand on the Government. The country is united in demanding grants for education proportionate to those which have been proposed for England, and in desiring that such grants, when made, shall go chiefly to the improvement of the *status* of Irish teachers. This issue is in danger of being clouded by talk of a general readjustment of our educational system. We are the more encouraged in urging present concentration on the demand for money for the teachers by the teachers' own display of interest in the question of general reform. It is one of the best assurances that the bad features of the present system will not cease to be attacked as soon as the claim for more money is conceded. A large scheme of reorganisation will take time to devise and carry to fulfilment: the good effect of an improvement in the teachers' position will begin at once. The most useful thing that Sir Bertram Windle could have done for Irish education yesterday would have been to focus public attention entirely on the teachers' claim. As for the larger plan of reform, an excellent basis has been furnished by a section of the teachers themselves. We published yesterday the proposals for improved organisation of the Irish educational system which have been formulated by the Standing Committee of the Schoolmasters' Association. We think they are worthy of general adoption by our educational reformers as an agreed programme. We support the Association, however, in placing increased financial provision as the first thing to be demanded. As secondary teachers they urge that, "pending reorganisation of secondary education," the sum of £100,000 shall be paid annually to the schools for the improvement of teachers' salaries on temporary conditions. A corresponding measure is necessary in respect of elementary education. The combined claim of secondary and elementary teachers should have the earnest support of Irish public opinion. When the claim has been conceded the weight of public support can be transferred to a programme of reorganisation, which would be all the better for having the endorsement of a round-table conference as suggested by Sir Bertram Windle. But—one thing at a time.

"Annexations."

When an organisation invites the Irish people, or any other people, to support a policy it is bound to make that policy clear to the simplest intelligence. We print to-day the manifesto of a body which calls itself "The Irishwomen's International League." This League asks the Irish people to endorse the Russian Government's demand for "general peace without annexation or indemnity." We do not know exactly what the Russian Government means by this formula: probably its fixed and final meaning will emerge only after long and delicate negotiations with the Allied Powers. We assume, however, that the Irishwomen's International League is not asking the Irish people to support a policy that cannot be defined immediately and explicitly. It must know exactly what it means when it invites us to shout in chorus for an early peace—we all want an early peace—which shall be followed by no annexations or indemnities. The League, however, cannot keep this knowledge to itself. It must tell the Irish people precisely what it wants them to support: it must not ask them to buy a pig in a poke. Does it mean, for instance, by "no annexation" that the war is not to bring liberty to enthralled peoples—that Poland, *Italia Irredenta*, and Alsace-Lorraine are to remain in their present state of servitude to alien tyrannies? This manifesto is "impelled by deep concern for the present awful sufferings of our fellow-creatures all over the world." We may believe, therefore, that the hearts of its signatories bleed for the miserable Armenians—that is, for the 600,000 survivors from the 1,800,000 whom the Turks began, two years ago, to deport and massacre. Does "no annexation" mean that this tragic remnant is to continue to groan under Turkish rule? Does it mean that Germany's iron despotism over large districts of East Africa is to be restored? Does "no indemnity" mean that Germany is to make no retribution for the devastation of Belgium and Serbia, or for those horrors in Northern France which the letter of a humble Irish soldier describes for us to-day? If the terms "no annexations" and "no indemnities" do not imply such treachery to the universal instincts of humanity and justice, then what is the policy for which this manifesto invites Irish support? We advise our readers to get a very definite answer to that question before they have any dealings with the Irishwomen's International League.

"THOUGHTS FOR A CONVENTION."

AGREEMENT WITH "A.E."

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S APPROVAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In an attempt to discover what measure of agreement to-day was possible between the political antagonists of yesterday, the attention of a few dozen Irish men and women was drawn to the articles by "A.E." which have appeared in your columns, and the following statement was signed by those whose names are appended beneath it:—

"We, the undersigned, having read "Thoughts for a Convention' by 'A.E.,' without endorsing all his statements, express our general agreement with his conclusions and with the argument by which these are reached."

The signatories include:—

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin.	Dermod O'Brien, Esq., President, Royal Hibernian Academy.
The Lord Monteagle, K.P.	Thomas E. Gordon, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S.I.
Sir John Griffith, M.A.I., M.Inst.C.E.	Oliver Gogarty, Esq., F.R.C.S.I.
Sir Nugent Everard.	Joseph T. Wigham, Esq., M.D.
Sir Algernon Coote, Bt.	Frank C. Purser, Esq., M.D.
Sir J. R. O'Connell, LL.D.	Robert J. Rowlette, Esq., M.D.
Sir Henry Grattan Bellew, Bt.	Edward Martyn, Esq.
Lady Gregory.	George Gavan Duffy, Esq.
Mrs. J. R. Green.	F. J. O'Connor, Esq.
Douglas Hyde, LL.D., D.Litt., Professor Irish National University.	John Mackie, Esq., A.C.A.
Edmund Curtis, Esq., M.A., Professor Oratory, History, and English Literature, Dublin University.	John O'Neill, Esq.
	John McCann, Esq.
	J. Hubbard Clarke, Esq., J.P.
T. B. Rudmose Brown, Esq., M.A., Professor of Romance Languages, University of Dublin.	Thomas Butler, Esq.
	John Douglas, Esq.
	E. A. Stopford, Esq.
	James MacNeill, Esq.

Does not this suggest that agreement might also be possible in an Irish Convention if, by some miracle, Irishmen of various parties would step out of their well-fenced enclosures to take counsel in common?—Yours, etc.,

JAMES G. DOUGLAS.

Dublin, May 30th, 1917.

Letter from Sir Horace Plunkett.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—May I express the hope that "A.E.'s" "Thoughts for a Convention," the last instal

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The Prime Minister is devoting as much time as he can spare to the Irish Convention, and it is understood that the question of the chairman will soon be settled. He is to be an Irish Peer, but which one is unknown, though the name of Lord Donoughmore is freely mentioned.

Russia is once again in a critical hour, and the Government—particularly M. Kerensky, the Minister for War—have a tremendous task before them. Industrial unrest among the working classes grows greater, and, if the situation is not changed very quickly, anarchy may set in. The visit of a number of our best Labour men may have a good effect, but the cure must come from inside Russia. A strong man—a very strong man—is wanted, and he does not yet seem to be in sight.

In the remarkable series of resolutions passed by the Congress of Russian soldiers' delegates one can trace the conflict of ideas with facts which has caused the present difficulty in Russia. Almost in the same breath they declare for "peace without annexations or indemnities," and yet proclaim that, "whoever wishes for peace must prepare for war." They demand more munitions for the Russian front, yet protest against foreign adventures. Sooner or later they will recognise that it is vain to claim "the right of all nations to dispose of themselves" unless they are prepared to fight for it alongside the other democracies which hold the same watchword.

To make a separate peace with Germany would stultify all their aspirations. How could they reconcile themselves to the abandonment of their fellow-Slavs in Poland to the German autocracy? Yet there is not the smallest sign that Germany, even for the sake of an immediate peace, would restore the liberties of Poland. On the contrary, her latest manœuvre has been to reduce the "so-called" Kingdom of Poland to very small dimensions and to indicate that three-fourths of Russian Poland will share the fate of Posen and will remain under Prussian rule.

The inactivity on the British and French fronts has been marked during the past few days, but it is unlikely that it will last much longer. Every day marks a step forward in readiness for the next move, while the huge number of air battles shows that the aviation struggle that always preludes a battle has begun. If Russia could resume her activities on a big scale, it is quite possible that the end might be ended this year, for the strength of the Allies is beginning to tell on the enemy. The advent of the United States and all the forces which she means to employ would bring help at a moment when the struggle might be expected to be at its fiercest, and Germany might be beaten. If Russia fails to recover soon, it is quite possible that there may be another winter campaign.

Germany is plotting another peace effort in Switzerland, for Prince von Bulow, and other personages of the German diplomatic world, has arrived at Vitznau, a charming little town on the lake of Lucerne, a few miles from the town of that name. It is also not far away from the famous monastery of Einseldeln, where many political intrigues stretching throughout the world have their centre. Through this agency Prince von Bulow could sooner get in touch with the Roman Catholic world than in any other place, with the single exception of Rome.

Apart from the usual roundabout route through Spain and Rome, a rumour comes from Germany that the submarine campaign is to be continued beyond the present summer. It is said that the heavy losses of submarines and their inefficacy in the face of the new measures adopted by the Allies have caused great discouragement in Germany, where it is realised that the campaign is doomed to failure. This report may have some little truth, but it is hard to believe the story that might be expected in view of the fact that the Allies should cease to counter the arming of merchant vessels. It is entirely agrees with the Kaiser's address to the troops yesterday that everything possible was being done to cut off our supplies.

Rumours with regard to future developments in Greece are very interesting just now. It is recognised that the situation there is approaching a critical moment, and that King Constantine and his pro-German colleagues stand in a most precarious position. It may be that the Greeks now clearly see clearly that his policy is leading their country to ruin, and that they will take matters into their own hands; or it may be that the Allies will at last act in a decisive manner. In any event, it is anticipated that the present state of affairs cannot be ended before long.

In connection it is noticeable that the brother of George of Greece has left Paris for Berlin. He is married to a French princess, and has resided in Paris for many years. As he is said to be on good terms with M. Venezelos, it is not surprising that his movements should cause speculation. It would, however, be extraordinary in the event of there being no King in Greece if M. Venezelos and his followers should choose another member of the same family to rule over them.

The French Parliament reassembles next Tuesday, and Bergoyne is going to put an awkward catechism to the Prime Minister regarding the recent air raid. He may get an answer to one or two of his specific questions, for example, the reasons for the name of the town specially bombed was withheld for so long, and why the delay in the seaplanes in Dover Harbour was so long delayed. In general, however, the people of the Government is sure to be told that such raids cannot be prevented except by detaching a number of our aerial forces such a number of Germany as would seriously diminish the effectiveness of our fighting forces at the front.

The people can have felt the war more than Colonel Newnham Davis, whose death is just reported. He had a large circle of friends in the Army, and to mourn many gaps in it. Apart from that, the whole course of his life had been set by the social changes that the war brought in its train. In the best sense of the words he was a *bon-vivant*, and derived an intellectual, as well as a sensuous enjoyment from well-cooked food and choice vintages. It must have been a great blow to the "Gastronome" as he has been dubbed, when Society ceased to cultivate the art of dining, and the life of the clubs and restaurants was so severely restricted by lighting orders and the high cost of food. The work of looking after the interests of prisoners at the Alexandra Palace had few attractions for one who loved to see his fellow-men enjoying themselves.

Reports to hand from many centres indicate show that there is a steady decrease in the consumption of flour, and people are carefully trying to keep within certain limits. The decrease in the consumption of flour and of sugar used for the manufacture of pastries and cakes has been enormous, and, with fresh vegetables scarce, the use of bread in restaurants is further falling off. All this is very useful, and it is due to the hard work of the Food Controller and his staff throughout the country. If all go well through the coming month, the country should be safe for the winter so far as foodstuffs are concerned. It is, however, quite certain that severe economy will have to be observed for many months to come.

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

GENERAL SMUTS AND RUSSIA.

No British public man, says *The Times*, has yet spoken of Russia with a saner perception of present realities, and yet with a firmer faith in the future, than General Smuts. The difficulty of gauging the Russian situation from day to day is keenly felt, even by the most careful observers on the spot. But, unless the testimony of such observers be woefully misleading, signs of substantial improvement have not been wanting during the past few weeks. The outlook is still hazy, and in places dark, but in judging the accounts which reach us of warning addresses delivered by eminent Russian officers, and of the undoubtedly deplorable conditions that have prevailed, and in some places still prevail, on the Russian front and in the rear, it must not be forgotten that we do not, and cannot, know all the facts. Nor are we able to weigh the imponderable elements which so powerfully affect the Russian people. We can only show sympathy, search out means of giving help, and have faith that the inherent goodness of the Allied cause, the force of events, and the sound sense of the Russian people themselves will enable them to triumph over the dangers that beset their young liberty. Sudden liberty, declared General Smuts in one of the most striking passages of his memorable speech, "is like young wine." The world to-day is not governed by formulas, but by brute force, and, unless that it smashed, even liberty itself will suffer and cannot live. Germany will swallow all the nice formulas of Russian democracy, and will swallow Russia herself, if she can. She is founded on blood and iron, and can only be beaten in the same way. If Russia, if the Allied democracies, should become tired—should they halt or faint, should they leave in the lurch the little peoples like Belgium and Serbia, who have stood by the principles of liberty—they would pay for it in wars "more horrible than the human eye can foresee. General Smuts is convinced that Russia will not faint by the way. She will help to deliver Europe, as she did a century ago.

AUSTRIAN NERVOUSNESS.

The Austrian Command, telegraphs the Rome Correspondent of *The Times* from the Italian front, seems gravely preoccupied. There is news of a Council of War at Laibach, and the report goes that an appeal has been made to Germany to send the further help that will be necessary if Trieste is to be saved. The enemy was certainly pushed very hard for men during the last attack. When the fresh troops whom he had placed in line a week or ten days ago were broken by the Italian attack the only reserves available were tired men, who had been sent out of the trenches in March; battalions who had been in the second line, and some troops who had just arrived from the Eastern front and were still weary from the journey.

THE SUBMARINE WEEK.

Commenting on the week's returns of losses by submarine, the Naval Correspondent of *The Times* says:—It may be assumed that the activity of the U boats has been less during this month of May than it was in the two preceding months. To what is this due? It appears to be certain that some of the measures taken by the naval authorities, which have been maturing during the last four or five months, have had earlier success than was anticipated. The U boat has not yet been rendered innocuous, but the situation has improved. Manifestly, the suggestions of the Naval Board of Inventions have received the consideration they deserve, and the labours of the new Submarine Committee, appointed by Sir John Jellicoe on his joining the Admiralty, are bearing fruit. The arming of merchant ships has played its part, as the First Sea Lord explained the other day, but other means have been found to baffle the U boats, for, after all, offence is the best defence. If the enemy's effort continues to lose force, we have a right to be hopeful as to the future.

BIG SHIPPING FUSION.

We learn, says *The Times*, that a provisional agreement has been concluded for a fusion of interests between the P. and O. Company and the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand. The latter company owns a fleet of 76 steamers, many of them very high-class, of 243,278 tons gross. It maintains regular mail, passenger, and cargo steamship services between the ports of the North and South Islands of New Zealand, between New Zealand, Tasmania, and Australia, and between Australia and New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, and Vancouver and San Francisco. The various services are probably capable of still greater development in future. The combined fleets of the companies will consist of 306 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,726,475 gross.

MORE BEER AND WEAKER.

We understands, says *The Times*, that, as already foreshadowed in *The Times*, an increased beer barrelage is likely to be sanctioned in the course of the next few weeks. This should not entail any increase in the consumption of foodstuffs for brewing or of the restricted opportunities for excessive drinking. The food situation forbids the former, and the regulation and restrictions have enormously reduced the amount of inebriety throughout the country. There is every reason to believe that the brewing industry will meet the Government's wish that the great bulk of beers brewed shall in future be of a considerably lower specific gravity, and it is equally certain that such a reduction must be brought about, even if there has to be closer control of the trade by the Government.

LAST WEEK'S FIGURES.

The Secretary of the Admiralty issued last night a return of shipping arrivals, sailings, war losses, and unsuccessful attacks by enemy submarines during the week ending May 27th, 5 p.m.:—

Arrivals and sailings of merchant vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons net at and from United Kingdom ports (exclusive of fishing and local craft):—

	Week ended May 27.	Week ended May 20.	Week ended May 13.
Arrivals	2719	2664	2578
Sailings	2768	2759	2552

British merchant vessels sunk by mine or submarine:—

	Week ended May 27.	Week ended May 20.	Week ended May 13.
1,600 tons gross or over	18	18	18
Under 1,600 tons	1	9	5
British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked by submarines	*17	9	19
British fishing vessels sunk	2	3	3

*including one attacked during week ending May 13.

This return invariably includes all mercantile tonnage known to have been sunk by mine or submarine, whether employed on Government service or otherwise.

ITALIAN RETURNS.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
ROME, WEDNESDAY.

The Italian Minister of Marine issues the following *communiqué*:—

During the week ending May 27th, 498 ships of all nationalities entered Italian ports, having a gross tonnage of 486,110. 476 left, having a gross tonnage of 451,255. These figures are exclusive of fishing and small coasting vessels. Italian ships lost through enemy action comprise 12 small sailing vessels, nearly all under 50 tons. No Italian steamer was sunk or damaged.

I.C.D. SCHOLARS AND THE WAR.

During the years 1913 and 1914 thirty Scholars of the House were elected by examination in Trinity College, Dublin. Most of these young men are now on active service, and five of them have fallen in action. The names of the fallen Scholars are as follows:—

Cecil Mahon Tweedy (Classics, 1913).
Bernard Francis Conlin (Mathematics, 1913).
Arthur Eustace Lockley West (Mathematics, 1913).
James Stratford West (Mathematics, 1914).
Francis Moran (Mathematics, 1914).

WESTERN FIELD OF WAR.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

FRENCH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS.

KAISER'S TAME SPEECH.

Apart from the repulse of hostile raiding parties and a small patrol engagement, there was nothing yesterday to report on the British front.

The French speak of a lively artillery duel south of St. Quentin. In Champagne a German attack on Mont Blond was repulsed with considerable loss, while a French attack on the enemy lines at Hill 304, on the left bank of the Meuse, wrought "important destruction." The evening despatch tells only of reciprocal bombardments.

BRITISH DESPATCHES.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE,
WEDNESDAY, 11.17 A.M.

Hostile raiding parties were repulsed during the night in the neighbourhood of Fontaine les Croiselles and west of Lens.

South of Neuve Chapelle our patrols entered the enemy's trenches and inflicted casualties on his garrison.

There is nothing of special importance to report.

8.2 P.M.

There is nothing of special interest to report.

FRENCH REPORTS.

Wednesday.—The following official *communiqué* was issued this afternoon:—There was a rather lively artillery duel, with patrol encounters, to the south of St. Quentin.

In Champagne an enemy attack by special assaulting units attempted to reach our trenches on Mont Blond. The enemy was obliged to fall back under the violence of our fire, leaving behind dead and wounded. We took some prisoners, and captured a machine gun and a flame-throwing machine.

On the left bank of the Meuse we carried out a surprise attack on the German lines on Hill 304. Important destruction was effected, and we brought back 15 prisoners. The night was calm on the rest of the front.

Aviation.—Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down on the 28th inst. It is confirmed that another enemy machine was brought down on the 27th.

Wednesday Night.—The two artilleries continued to be very active during the day in the region to the south of St. Quentin.

In Champagne, a vigorous reply by our batteries put an end to a fairly heavy bombardment of our trenches on the Mont Haut and the Casque.

The day **was comparatively** quiet on the rest of the front.

GERMAN DESPATCH.

Wednesday (Admiralty per Wireless Press).—During the day lively artillery activity was confined to the Wytschaete sector. In the evening the fire increased at other places.

English reconnoitring advances on the Artois front, and similar French activities on the Chemin des Dames, were repulsed.

Engagements south-west of St. Quentin secured for us a number of prisoners.

The evening official statement says:—There is nothing of importance to report.

EARLY RETURN TO THE OFFENSIVE.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
PARIS, TUESDAY.

Writing to-night, the Expert French Commentator says:—The situation remains stationary on the Franco-British front. On our part of the front, the Germans, after the failure of the assaults which they had been launching in Champagne for the past few hours, directed their efforts upon Laonnais plateau. Twice they attacked in the region of Hurtebise, but without being able to bite into our line. During the day the artillery duel was resumed with intensity in the Moronvillers massif, presaging, no doubt, an early return of the offensive. On the British part of the front there were only skirmishes.

THE KAISER ON "A HOLY FIGHT."

ADDRESS TO TROOPS NEAR ARRAS.

THE ARMY TO HOLD ON.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
AMSTERDAM, TUESDAY.

During his visit to the Arras front eight days ago the Kaiser was received at the station by the Crown Prince Rupprecht.

After reviewing the troops, the Kaiser addressed them as follows:—

"After a preparation lasting all winter, on the basis of his experiences in the Somme battle, the enemy attempted with gigantic resources to carry out his intention finally to break the German resistance on the entire line this spring. With masses of munitions unknown in the history of war, he opened the fighting. Regarding our French enemies, we can well imagine that the hope of the piercing their homeland from the enemy, who had victoriously penetrated it, in justified self-defence, spurred them to the highest sacrifices—a motive which a noble-minded enemy will appreciate. But the English, on the other hand, have no such motive. They only fight obstinately and tenaciously for the enlargement of their power at our cost. We stand firm in fidelity to our task and the fulfilment of our duty. On which side the right is there is no doubt, and, therefore, this fight has become a holy fight. For this reason our whole people is firmly united to give you out here every assistance as long as the fight lasts. How long this may be is in God's hands. It is not our business to ask this. We have to do our duty, and leave the rest to Him. I came to see you to-day in order to express to you, in the name of my people, my thanks—my greatest thanks, and the thanks of your beloved ones at home—for your heroism in obstinate resistance as long as it may be necessary. We at home are prepared to share with you every danger and distress. It is not the Prussian or German manner to boast. What you have achieved you know, and I thank you for it, I assure you, and so I send you again to the front. It is now our business to hold on, however long it may last. Meanwhile, your comrades on sea are working to cut, piece by piece, the vital nerve of the enemy which devised the base plan to deliver to starvation a whole people—our women and children."

The Kaiser then distributed Iron Crosses, and visited a hospital.

THE FOLKESTONE RAID.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING AND QUEEN.

The Mayor of Folkestone has received the following telegram from the King and Queen:—The King and Queen send their deepest sympathy to the people of Folkestone in the distressing circumstances, and ask the Mayor to let them know how the injured are progressing. The people of Folkestone have been in the minds of the King and Queen within the last few days.

PROTECTION FROM AEROPLANE ATTACK.

STATEMENT BY LORD FRENCH.

The Press Bureau issued the following last night:—

A deputation from the town and district of Folkestone interviewed the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Home Forces, this afternoon with reference to the recent aeroplane attack. The object of the deputation was to obtain an assurance that the measures which had been and would be taken for the safety of the district were sufficient to afford adequate protection.

Lord French, in reply, said that such experience as we had showed that it was not possible absolutely to prevent attacks by aeroplanes, but that the scheme of defence had been very carefully considered in the past, and had been reconsidered in the light of the experience gained in the recent raid. Even if it were not possible to prevent their coming, he hoped that measures which had been taken would make any future raid a very risky operation, and would ensure heavy loss on the enemy.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. C. F. Roy to be an Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Labour whilst retaining his position of Director of the Employment Department of the Ministry. Mr. T. W. Phillips is appointed Acting Director of the Employment Department.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

STRUGGLE FOR HILL 652.

The Italian official report issued yesterday says:—

The artillery was not active yesterday on the Trentino front and in Carnia, but was very heavy on the Julian front, particularly in the sector from Mount Cucco to Mount Vodice, east of Gorizia.

The enemy again persisted yesterday in his attack on our trenches on Hill 652. Three successive attacks, prepared by intense artillery fire, failed completely. We captured some thirty prisoners.

On the Carso the work of strengthening our lines is proceeding actively. An enemy assault attempted east of Voscomili was broken by our battery fire.

Between Jamiano and the coast we extended in local offensive actions our occupation west of Medeazza.

On the afternoon of the 28th one enemy aeroplane was brought down in a severe air fight east of Mount St. Marco.

Austrian Report.—Yesterday was comparatively calmer on the Isonzo. Towards evening the Italians, with strong forces, again attempted to break through near Vodice, but the attack collapsed under our fire.

Italian attacks early to-day near Jamiano met with a similar fate.

Carrithia Tyrolean Front—Nothing important to report.

AUSTRIANS SAVING THEIR GUNS.

ANXIETY ABOUT TRIESTE.

The Times Correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, writing on Wednesday, says:—These are days of quiet. That is to say, the Carso and Hermada are no longer clothed with flowing garment of smoke and flame. But there is a good deal of artillery activity, and behind the lines movement is unceasing. The enemy knows, and is disturbed by it, and he is shelling the roads on the Carso, and even little villages on this side of the Isonzo, with angry persistence, but without effect, and without much result. Observation shows that he is busy himself getting away guns and other material to safer places. He has succeeded in removing most of the guns threatened by the Italian advance, but our Allies have captured about forty undamaged guns, and many more may be seen destroyed. When Selo seemed to be threatened with immediate occupation the Austrians blew up at least one battery of heavy guns, and the same thing happened at various other places. Altogether, in the language of the ring, the Austrian has taken a very bad knock, and he is on the ropes, with a persistent and active adversary hammering on his enfeebled guard. It is very much like a round, though the enemy got up in one or two shrewd blows. The Austrian Command seems gravely occupied.

THE FIGHT FOR VODICE.

ENEMY'S VAIN EFFORTS.

TOMB OF AUSTRIAN BRIGADES.

Reuter's Agency has received from an official source the following details of the latest developments on the Italian front:—

The Massif of Vodice, one of the most important links in the mountain bulwark to the north of Gorizia, which was taken by us earlier in the offensive, is becoming the tomb of entire Austrian brigades.

From the moment when our troops of the 43rd Division set foot on the summit of Hill 652 the enemy has not given us a moment's respite. The whole time the enemy has poured upon us long range fire, alternating with hurricanes from smaller calibre guns.

Austrian counter-attacks have been so numerous that it is impossible to keep an account of them, but the result has always been the same. Battalion after battalion of Austrians have been mown down by our machine gun fire, or annihilated by our barrage. The whole terrain is piled with corpses.

Notwithstanding the furious onslaughts of the enemy, our infantry, to the inspiring strains of the national hymn and the singing of patriotic songs, has advanced and succeeded in enlarging our positions. After a brief period of inactivity, enforced by his enormous losses, the enemy, on Sunday night and during the whole of Whit Monday, renewed his attacks, supported by a large number of fresh troops, in a vain attempt to hinder our work of consolidation.

The steel wall of our unwavering resistance, however, remained unshaken, and our troops, repulsing the opposing columns, continued to press forward, firmly established themselves on new ground higher up the mountains.

During the action on Height 652 the enemy left about 1,000 prisoners in our hands. The fierceness of the Austrian counter-attacks is evidence of the immense importance attached by the enemy to the position, the capture of the loss of which has not even been mentioned in their *communiqués*, so certain are they that they will regain them.

MONTE SANTO IMPERILLED.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
UDINE, TUESDAY.

The Austrians are continuing their desperate attacks against Gorizia, Hill 652, and Vodice. They have not yet announced in their bulletins the loss of the last-named place, hoping to reconquer it, and thus prevent the fall of Monte Santo. At this place they are being closely pressed by the Italians, who have almost reached the top of the mountain, where an old convent stands. Monte Santo is the pivot of that region, but needs Vodice and Hill 652 to keep it.

GREAT AEROPLANE FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, WEDNESDAY.

A British aeroplane arrived at the Centocelle aerodrome at 6.20 this evening after a successful flight from London. Stops were made in Paris, Turin, and Pisa. The machine was a biplane. The aviators were warmly welcomed by a large number of Italian officers.

GREEK SITUATION.

MOBILISATION DENIED.

Reuter's Agency has received the following communication from the Greek Legation:—

In a statement given by Reuter's Agency to the Press on May 18th, it was stated that the Royal Greek Government had in view a partial or general mobilisation, with hostile intent. The Royal Greek Legation is authorised to give a denial to this statement. The Royal Greek Government has never had any intention of ordering a mobilisation. All its efforts are being directed towards the re-establishment of good relations with the Allied Governments.

Reuter's Agency adds:—In the Note issued on May 17th, Reuter's Agency stated that the modification in the Act controlling the land forces of the Greek Crown, whereby it was made possible to call up, or keep with the Colours, certain categories of reservists, gave further ground in Salonika for the suspicion that the Royal Government was contemplating a partial or general mobilisation, for a hostile purpose.

CONCEALMENT OF ARMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, WEDNESDAY.

General Moschopoulos, Commander of Third Army Corps, who was appointed to inquire into the concealment of arms and the organisation of bands of irregulars in the neutral zone, to-day submitted his report to the Ministry of War. The report says that a number of officers, both on the active list and in the reserve, besides civilians, were implicated in the concealment of arms, belonging for the most part to the Eleventh Division. The report also deals extensively with the organisations of the bands, naming both the military officers and civilians implicated. The Minister of War has forwarded the report to the Premier, and the punishment of the culprits will be discussed by the Cabinet Council. General Moschopoulo's report definitely establishes the existence of bands in the neutral zone, and once again demonstrates the futility of the arguments put forward by the Lambros Cabinet on that subject.

DISARMAMENT AND PEACE.

GERMAN JOURNALIST'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, TUESDAY.

The well-known German journalist, Dr. Hans Vorst, who is now in Stockholm, is writing for the *Dagens Nyheter* a series of articles, headed: "The Way to Peace," which have excited great interest. The author pleads for an immediate general disarmament, declaring that a gradual one would, in practice, be more difficult. He thinks that the idea of a complete disarmament would, if strong propaganda were organised, by its logical force, easily convince the German people. He affirms that even in influential German circles this idea has gained ground. The author declares that only by complete disarmament can Germany win the liberty of the seas, and Great Britain attain her principal aim—viz.: the destruction of German militarism. He exhorts Germany to continue striving for the liberty of the seas, and the British for the destruction of German militarism, both being on the right way. The writer points out how strongly the British Colonies are bound to the mother country.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE AIMS.

THE ADRIATIC AND THE DANUBE.

POLES TO TAKE ACTION.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, WEDNESDAY.

The *Tyd's* correspondent in Vienna has had an interview with one of the most influential Austrian Ministers, who, on being asked whether he believed in his country's being victorious, replied—Victorious in the sense that we can dictate peace as we please, no. But victorious in the sense that we shall not be beaten, and that the Monarchy after the war will remain unconquered, yes. More I cannot say.

In reply to a further question, the Minister said—It is true in a certain sense that the food war is severer than the armed war, strategically speaking. We have passed the crisis. We live in a *de facto* truce with Russia. The Italian offensive is hopeless. That there was a crisis I admit; as regards Russia, twice; as regards Italy, in the very beginning. That, however, is definitely past. The economic war is still in the stage of crisis. Our people are, however, tougher than was thought.

After the Minister had dwelt on the Emperor's desire for honourable peace, the correspondent asked—Do you believe in peace? Yes, replied the Minister, after a moment's hesitation; I believe in peace, and that it will come this year. This is not merely my personal opinion.

The Minister refused to be drawn into a further statement.

According to a telegram from Vienna, the *Sued Slavische Korrespondenz* states that the Premier yesterday received a deputation of Ukraine representatives, and informed them that no cession of territory, as regards Eastern Galicia or Bukovina, was contemplated, the reports to the contrary being inventions. He further said that the Government was determined that the Ukrainians should have no reason to complain of not being accorded, in all departments of public life, the same treatment as the other races of Austria.

A Budapest telegram says that the Association of Hungarian Trade Unions has approached the international headquarters in London with a suggestion that the weight of trade unions, representing millions of members, should be brought to bear in the interests of peace.

A Vienna telegram states that Doctor Gross has been elected President of the Lower House of the Reichsrat with 215 votes.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
ZURICH, TUESDAY.

An obviously inspired article in the *Neue Freie Presse*, on Austria's peace aims, says that Austria is only concerned with seeing that the balance of power is not changed to the detriment of the Monarchy. More important than the distribution of territory is that Austria-Hungary is the securing of free navigation in the Adriatic and on the Danube. Never can Lovchen, that Gibraltar of the Adriatic over the Bay of Cattaro, be given up, nor can Serbia and Rumania be permitted to close traffic on the Danube.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung's* Vienna correspondent, commenting on the article, says that if, as may be presumed, these conditions are actually those of the Monarchy, they must have been agreed upon at the recent conferences of German and Austrian statesmen. Leading circles in Vienna are convinced that their publication renders an essential service in the cause of peace.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, TUESDAY.

According to a Vienna telegram, almost all parties and groups of the Reichstrat held meetings to-day, including the Committee of the Czech League, which will recommend its members to hand in blank voting papers at the election of the President.

The National Czech and Socialist Party, at Prague yesterday, elected as Chairman M. Klojac, Deputy, who is at present under military arrest, pending trial.

AMSTERDAM, WEDNESDAY.

Official reports from Vienna show that both the Poles and the Socialists intend to make serious peace demonstrations in the Reichsrath. The Polish party meeting at Cracow unanimously accepted the proposal of the Deputy, M. Daszynski, to take the initiative in a declaration in favour of peace, and further instructed the President of the party to co-operate with the leaders of other parties in Parliament to this end. The Socialist party have also declared their intention to take decisive action on the floor of Parliament.

According to a Vienna telegram, members of the Polish Party in the Reichsrat, in a meeting at Cracow, decided to initiate a peace demonstration in the Austrian Parliament. A preliminary meeting of the Polish Deputies of both Houses of the Reichsrat unanimously endorsed the motion accepted on May 16 by the Polish Club in Vienna, concerning the general Polish question, and declaring that the Polish Club was unable to support the Government. On the occasion of this meeting there was a great Polish demonstration at Cracow. National songs were sung, and several Deputies delivered speeches. No disorders are reported.

A Vienna message to the *Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung*, discussing the situation in Austria, points out that the Polish Party has announced that the sole endeavour of the Polish nation, with which the correspondent agrees, is the re-establishment of an independent and united Poland, with an outlet to the sea. That means, adds the message, that the Polish Party wants the union of Galicia with the Kingdom of Poland. In connection with this demand, the Archduke Karl Stephan is mentioned as a suitable candidate for the Kingship of Poland. It is tolerably clear that he has the reputation of being "the Pole among the Archdukes." He has resided in Galicia, and his Court was Polish.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung* warns the public against cherishing exaggerated illusions about the entry of Parliament, pointing out that none of the differences with the Coalition have been removed, and that the Clam Martinic Cabinet has yet to prove itself more capable of doing anything than the Ministry of the late Count Stuergkh.

HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

SEEKING A SOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, TUESDAY.

According to Vienna telegrams, a solution of the Hungarian political crisis is hardly expected before the end of the week. The Emperor to-day received the President of the House of Magnates, Baron Jozsika, and Count Johann Zichy. According to newspaper reports, the last-named described the solution of the crisis as very difficult. The newspapers agree that the Archduke Joseph's *rôle* as mediator is terminated for the present. After having reported to the Emperor the result of his deliberations with the party leaders, he has returned to the front.

A telegram speaks of three possibilities as now open—first, an *interim* Cabinet, with Count Khuen Hodervary as Premier, and composed of all Parliamentary parties, for the despatch of war necessities; secondly, the appointment of a neutral Cabinet, with Count Johann Zichy as Premier, for settling the Franchise Bill, and, if an agreement on this question is impossible, an appeal to the country without elections; and, finally, the appointment of a Cabinet of officials, with Count Bela Severa as Premier, excluding franchise reform till after the war.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

Reuter's Stockholm correspondent says that a delegation of the German Socialist Party in Austria, which was received on Friday by the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee of the Stockholm Peace Conference, has issued a statement, in the course of which it gives its opinion that nationalities were so intermingled in the centre, east, and south-east of Europe that no territorial delimitation was possible, and any attempt to effect one would only give rise to fresh conflicts. The delegation further declared:—(1) That it desired a peace without annexations; (2) that it held all the Governments objectively responsible for the war, but wished to put aside the question of blame, and held that a general peace should be concluded without any war indemnities; (3) that regarding the particular national questions involved it was opposed to the annexation of Belgium and was in favour of the independence of Serbia, for which access to the sea might, perhaps, be secured by its re-union with Montenegro; (4) that, as to other Balkan States, they should come to an understanding among themselves for the settlement of their relations in such a way as to realise the motto, "The Balkans for the Balkan people"; (5) that the South Slav countries and Crown provinces of Austria-Hungary should remain an integral part of the Empire, but that Socialists were bound to give their support to an autonomous policy for those people; (6) that Finland and Russian Poland should be independent, while the Poles in Russian Galicia should obtain complete autonomy within the boundaries of Austria and Germany, that the Ruthenians should be treated in the same way, and that a permanent solution of the Polish problem for the future may be looked for in a free understanding of the two Central Powers with Russian Poland established as an independent State; (7) that, as a reply to the assertions that the present war is a war for the liberation of small nationalities, it is sufficient to point out that the Austrian State has been favourable to the preservation of small nationalities; (8) that among the constituent elements of a treaty of peace especial attention must be given to economic questions and the development of international law, including the re-establishment of the freedom of trade by land and sea, a diminution of the protectionist system, the establishment of the "open door" for all Colonial domains, the creating of an international administration of all maritime, commercial routes and inter-oceanic canals, and the construction of new railway routes by the co-operation and under the administration of all the Powers;

ECONOMIC WARFARE CONDEMNED.

(9) That it protests against a policy of economic warfare, such as was systematised by the Paris Conference of 1916, and that it is of opinion that Customs unions are defensible only when they are favourable to the development of free trade; (10) that the treaty of peace ought also to contain the stipulations advocated by the Congress of International Unions; (11) that the present war having done away with all the guarantees of maritime law, a return should be made to the conception of the Peace of Paris of 1856 as regards the prohibition of privateering and the arming of merchantmen, the suppression of the right of capture, the exclusion from treatment as contraband of everything in the nature of raw materials necessary for feeding and clothing, the limitation of the right of blockade, the prohibition of the declaration of any part of the sea as a theatre of operations, and the limitation of the engines to be employed in naval and aerial warfare; (12) that it is in favour of the continuation of the work sketched in outline by the two Hague Conventions for the limitation of armaments until it leads to complete disarmament by the organisation of purely defensive national militias and by the nationalisation of war industries so far as the latter may still be necessary; (13) that it is in favour of the unconditional convocation of a general Congress.

It concludes:—It is the duty of all Socialist parties to take part in such a Conference, and hopes that all national sections will attend such a Conference imbued with the same spirit, and regards it as indispensable that both majorities and minorities should be represented.

RUSSIAN POSITION.

SHORTAGE OF FOOD AND IRON.

PLAIN SPEAKING TO PEASANTS.

ARMY DISORGANISATION.

TROOPS IMPEDE SUPPLIES.

A *Times* telegram *per* the Press Association, dated Petrograd, Tuesday, says:—M. Kerensky's visit to the front has been marked by an enthusiastic demonstration. The Minister of War and Marine declares that he will himself march at the head of advancing battalions. M. Kerensky fully appreciates the necessity for the Army to take the offensive, not only in the interests of the country, but also in the interests of his party. He has already done a great deal towards allaying some of the evils which threatened to convert the Russian revolution into a conflict of classes. The worst of these evils was the deterioration of Russia's military efficiency.

At the Congress of Delegates from the front now sitting here, Colonel Jakubovitch, the new Assistant Minister of War, yesterday delivered an address on the situation in the field. He said that everything was ready for an offensive except the necessary sense of duty, the absence of which had impeded the arrival of foodstuffs and fodder. The transport of supplies had improved considerably during the first days of the revolution. Then gradually things got worse, until a week ago there was complete disorganisation. Soldiers deliberately uncoupled trucks of fodder and foodstuffs for the front. Railway officials were powerless to handle the traffic. Many men were leaving the front, and insisted upon turning back all trains westward bound. Then, there were the exorbitant demands of the workmen, who were demanding 32 roubles for a day of six hours. He further declared that the whole Army and the country were infested with German spies, and that the Government found it difficult to cope with the evil.

M. KERENSKY AND M. THOMAS AT THE FRONT.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
PARIS, WEDNESDAY.

M. Claude Anet, Special Correspondent of the *Petit Parisien*, who is accompanying M. Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, and M. Kerensky, Russian Minister of War, on their tour of the Russian front, gives an account of the visits paid by the French Minister to Russian regiments. The soldiers, he says, saluted their officers. The General spoke to the men in the language of a true leader, showing them that without discipline they would become slaves again. He then presented M. Thomas to them. The French Minister cheered them in eloquent terms why every Frenchman had understood that it was necessary to finish with the guarantees of maritime law, a return should be made to the conception of the Peace of Paris of 1856 as regards the prohibition of privateering and the arming of merchantmen, the suppression of the right of capture, the exclusion from treatment as contraband of everything in the nature of raw materials necessary for feeding and clothing, the limitation of the right of blockade, the prohibition of the declaration of any part of the sea as a theatre of operations, and the limitation of the engines to be employed in naval and aerial warfare; (12) that it is in favour of the continuation of the work sketched in outline by the two Hague Conventions for the limitation of armaments until it leads to complete disarmament by the organisation of purely defensive national militias and by the nationalisation of war industries so far as the latter may still be necessary; (13) that it is in favour of the unconditional convocation of a general Congress.

It concludes:—It is the duty of all Socialist parties to take part in such a Conference, and hopes that all national sections will attend such a Conference imbued with the same spirit, and regards it as indispensable that both majorities and minorities should be represented.

SPECIAL EXTRA.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

The Political correspondent of the *Daily Mail* writes:—Lord Devonport was absent yesterday from the Ministry of Food, where the news of his resignation on account of ill-health—he is suffering from an ear disease—appeared to cause surprise. Nothing definite has yet been settled about his successor as Food Controller, but in the meantime the duties of the office will be carried on by Captain Bathurst, the Parliamentary Secretary, who has experience of the complex departmental work, and is acquainted with most of the details.

Dr. Addison, who is leaving the Ministry of Munitions, may be transferred to another department, but there is no reason for suggesting that he will be Food Controller. The working classes, who are now greatly disturbed by irregular supplies and high prices of food, would welcome the appointment of a Labour member who understands their requirements, and would protect their interests.

WILL MR. CHURCHILL JOIN THE GOVERNMENT?

Mr. Winston Churchill, writes the Parliamentary Correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, has been visiting the British Army in France as the guest of the Commander-in-Chief. He is now in Paris

BATTLE STORIES FROM THE WEST FRONT.

(CONTINUED FROM COLUMN 7, PAGE 5.)

end can be altered, when the whole New World is ranged against Germany as well as the Old? They know all about the hundred million men in the States; and the millions and millions of money; the innumerable factories and shipyards. They know that America can put hundreds of thousands of fresh troops on this front next spring, and that the exhaustion of Germany long before then will be frightful; is frightful now; has been frightful for a year and more. They know it all; and, brute devils that they are, they choose to keep the awful slaughter going, not because they hope it can alter the end, but for what you call 'Wait and see!'; because they fear to face to-day what they can put off till to-morrow, at the cost of another few thousand decent lives; another few milliards of money. Never before since the world began has a twentieth part of such suffering been allowed to continue, day after day, and month after month, to protect a handful of exalted criminals from general recognition of their crimes. The Russian people rose and smashed the bonds that bound them. Yes. But not our people. Our tyrants have been much cleverer. It was only the bodies of the Russian people that were fettered. Their minds were free. No German mind, in Germany, has been free since 1870. The Berlin criminals have seen too well to that. Our people think they have been well educated. So they have; very well; very carefully—for just what they are doing now; for the blindest and most damnable kind of slavery the world has ever seen; for a slavery in which the will of the masters must be paid for daily by steadily running streams of the blood of their victims; victims taught to bare their own throats to the knife, on the word of command. If your armies could reach Germany itself, the slavery might end suddenly. But Germany to-day is one vast prison, full of starving slaves, who cannot lift a hand to help themselves, and that it will remain while William the Murderer can go on buying a daily reprieve for his own miserable family, in return for the blood of ten thousand of his slaves. Thank God, I am out of it!'"

THE IRISHWOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

A "NO ANNEXATION" POLICY.

We have been asked to publish the following statement:—

We, the Committee of the Irishwomen's International League, impelled by deep concern for the present awful sufferings of our fellow-creatures all over the world, appeal to the Irish people to proclaim their sympathy with the statement of the Russian Government, whereby they pledge themselves to an "active foreign policy directed towards the speediest possible attainment of general peace without annexation or indemnity, based on the express will of the people."

This attitude of the Russian people provides a basis for a further effort to reach peace by negotiation; and humane and liberal-minded men and women in every nation, neutral and belligerent, are now associating themselves with a policy which points not only to an end of the war, but to a world freed in the future from the tyranny of Imperialism and militarism.

Ireland stands primarily for the cause of nationalism within her own sphere. But "patriotism is not enough." Ireland has a duty towards the nations of the world. She, too, is called upon now to make her contribution to that new tide of thought which is, we hope, drawing us towards enlarged opportunities for freedom and happiness.

We, therefore, appeal to you to use your influence as an individual, or to co-operate with others, or to take such steps as may be suited to the organisation you represent, in order to:—

(1) Support the policy of an early peace without annexations, based not upon conquest, but upon mutual agreement and on the rights of nations to direct their own affairs; and

(2) Support the growing demand that the peace shall initiate a re-organised international system under which a League of Nations—of the small nations equally with the great—shall control international affairs with a view to the common interests and common well-being of humanity.

(Signed)—

B. BAYNE.	JOSEPHINE WEBB.
M. O'HARA FLYNN.	HELEN CHENEVIX.
O. O'CONGHOUR.	MAUD JOYNT.
CLARA MOSER.	LORAINE CREED
MAUD TOWNSHEND.	MEREDITH.
LOUIE BENNETT.	ISABELLA RICHARD-
GERALDINE GRIFFIN.	SON.
SUSAN MANNING.	LILIAN WILLS.
K. OLDHAM.	

THE PROPOSED IRISH CONVENTION.

WEXFORD CLERGYMAN'S SUGGESTIONS.

Canon Meehan, P.P., in the course of an address on the present political situation to the members of the Ballindaggin (Enniscorthy) United Irish League, said that in his opinion the Irish Party should insist, prior to entering the Convention, on the Government giving an undertaking that the decisions which would be arrived at by the majority would be at once embodied in an Act of Parliament and be put into operation. He thought that Mr. James O'Connor, the Attorney-General for Ireland, would make an ideal Chairman at the Convention. Resolutions were passed stating that nothing short of Colonial Home Rule would fulfil the aspirations of the Irish people, and calling on the Government to release the Irish rebellion prisoners now in English prisons, so as to make smooth the path for the Convention.

LIMERICK GUARDIANS AND DR. O'DWYER.

At the meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians yesterday—Mr. R. Frost, Chairman, presiding—Mr. P. Burke proposed a strongly-worded resolution regarding statements published in the *Freeman's Journal* with reference to the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer's political action. The Bishop and clergy, the resolution stated among other things, were not to be insulted with impunity, and the young men of Ireland were ready to defend one who told the truth at the time the country was being sold.

Mr. A. Brennan seconded the proposition.

Mr. N. Humphreys, J.P., said he must object to the resolution. It suggested that the Irish Party sold the country, which was not true.

Mr. P. Kelly asked to be taken as also dissenting.

The resolution was passed, Messrs. Humphreys and Kelly dissenting.

OBITUARY.

MR. FREDERICK A. B. TURNER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Frederick A. B. Turner, of Clonatin, Gorey, which occurred in Dublin on the 28th inst. Mr. Turner was one of the best known land agents in this country, and enjoyed a wide and extensive business, which brought him in touch with almost every county in Ireland. He was held in high reputation by his fellow land agents. He was a member of the Land Agents' Association from its formation, and also a Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution, being elected by that body to fill one of the two vacancies on the Council only a few days previous to his death. Possessed of a keen sense of humour, he was deservedly popular with all classes. His generosity was unbounded. In 1894 he married Miss Ellis, elder daughter of the late Thomas Cupples Ellis, of St. Austin's, Co. Wexford, who survives him.

MR. CHARLES C. QUINN.

A correspondent, writing to us in reference to the death of Mr. Charles Campbell Quinn, Indian Covenanted Civil Service (retired), of Clontra, Shankill, County Dublin, which occurred at Droitwich on May 21st, says:—

"As a *confrère* who served with and under Mr. Quinn, being two or three years his junior, and, after he retired, his neighbour, I knew him well for many years. He was born in the North of Ireland, and went to Lower Bengal in the Covenanted Service in the sixties. When he retired he had been for several years Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division of the then Province of Lower Bengal, which has a population several times larger than that of all Ireland. He was one of those quiet, unostentatious sons of the Empire, a man of high integrity and moral worth, and, though no decoration was bestowed upon him, he did his bit well and truly for his King-Emperor and for his adopted country. He was one of the undistinguished to those who judge only by stars and crosses, but his patient perseverance in kind, just, and sympathetic care and conduct towards the millions of the alien population entrusted to his care was an example of how the teeming millions of India have been won to stand by Great Britain and her cause in this great crisis."

BIG FIRE IN LANCASHIRE.

Yesterday afternoon damage estimated at £80,000 was caused by a fire at Oak Mills, Colne, Lancashire. The efforts of the firemen were unable to prevent the destruction of the main premises, including the warehouse and preparatory department. A thousand hands are temporarily rendered idle.

Insurance at low rates with Phœnix Assurance Co., Ltd., 10-12 Trinity street, Dublin.—J. R. Warner, Manager. Agents everywhere. —(01023).

GENERAL SMUTS AND RUSSIA.

GERMAN AIMS EXPOSED.

VICTORY IN SIGHT.

General Smuts, speaking at the Russian Exhibition at the Grafton Galleries, London, yesterday, said—I am glad to have the opportunity this afternoon, not to make a speech, but to say a few words to express my sympathy with the Russian people in the revolution through which they have been passing and my sympathy with democratic Russia. In these days you often see in the papers, and, no doubt, you will hear privately, expressions of concern about the situation in Russia, and these expressions are sometimes distorted and misunderstood, with the result that people, perhaps our very best friends, in Russia, come under the impression that people here in England and the other democratic countries are critical of what has been happening in Russia. So far from being critical, our sympathy is almost too deep for words. But these expressions of concern which you hear from time to time are due entirely to the solicitude that we feel for the state of affairs of the Russian people in the trials which they are passing through. General Smuts, proceeding, said—If nothing further were to happen as the result of the war but its leading up to the Russian revolution, then posterity would say this war had not been fought in vain. Two events, he continued, seemed to put all this enormous panorama of events in the right setting. These were the Russian revolution and the coming in of the United States. If these two events had not happened, then he thought that there would not have been a true and correct perspective of the vast drama which was now being enacted. The enormous strain of this war had broken the bonds of the Russian people, and once more they stood a free people, able to direct their own destinies. The Germans had always held up Russia as a barbarous Power. But who saved Europe a hundred years ago? Was it not the "barbarous" Power of Russia? Our prayer was that in this great struggle she would do it once more. We wished the people of Russia well. We looked forward to the day when that enormous Power would concentrate and organise and discipline itself, and march again at the head of civilisation, and help to bring down this so-called German civilisation, which was now a real threat to the civilisation of the world. Russia had played a great part in the world, but he was sure that there was a far greater future for free democratic Russia.

GERMAN PEACE AIMS.

General Smuts proceeded—The official words spoken by the German Chancellor are all to the effect that they are prepared, and longing, for peace, but only a peace on the basis of German victories which have been obtained. That is because they have bitten off more than they can digest. Such a peace will never be. You can talk as long as you like of peace without annexations and indemnities, but you are talking to people who will not swallow that formula, and everything besides, and swallow you in the end, too. (Laughter.) There is no doubt it is a case of hard fighting. Germany, as Bismarck said, is founded on blood and iron, and not on formulæ. What was brought about by blood and iron will have to be undone in the same manner. Only then will it be possible for the Russian democracy, like all other democracies of the world, to feel safety and security once more, and go on towards the future with a feeling of optimism. I would, therefore, whilst expressing the profoundest sympathy with our Russian comrades all round, say: "Don't forget that others are suffering." I would appeal to our Russian brethren to remember Belgium. Take the case of Serbia. Serbia was the reason why we went to war. Let us stand by these small peoples, who have stood by the great forces of the world. If all the great democracies of the world become tired, if they faint and halt by the way, and leave these little ones in the lurch, then they will pay for it in ways more horrible than human eye can see. General Smuts added that we had achieved what otherwise would have been impossible—a union of the world. On the one hand, we had autocracies like Germany, Austria, and Turkey. We might even add the devil to that combination; but was the strongest ally those autocracies possessed. On the other hand, we had the free nations of the world. Russia would bestir and exert herself to the utmost. General Smuts concluded, amid loud cheers—I know victory is in sight.

FRENCH MERCANTILE MARINE.

A CRISIS AND SUGGESTIONS.

APPEAL TO GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.

Writing in the *Petit Parisien*, M. Georges Boussenot, a member of the Chamber, and Secretary to the Naval Committee, after declaring that the French Mercantile Marine is passing through a very grave crisis, says:—If the ruin of our Mercantile Marine is not to be complete, it is urgently necessary—(1) that the Allies should supply us with raw materials, of which we have need, and that Great Britain, in particular, should furnish us with a certain quantity of plate steel, in compensation for tonnage which she has been obliged to withdraw from us. At the present moment, we have 608 British ships working for us, a slightly smaller number than that provided for in the agreement of December, 1916. (2) That the formalities required by the Admiralty, for the delivery of material for repair of ships, should be simplified. (3) That one thousand or twelve hundred skilled workmen now serving in the Army should be sent to the dockyards. (4) That those of our Allies who, like Great Britain and the United States, possess many shipbuilding yards, should place a certain proportion of their building resources at our disposal. (5) That the agreements made with Great Britain regarding the joint purchase of neutral ships should leave to France a fair number of the ships so purchased.

In conclusion, M. Boussenot declares that a complete reorganisation of the different services would be required to assure speedy and efficient carrying out of the above suggestions. All matters regarding sea transport should be centralised in a single department. At present responsibility is divided between the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Ministries of Marine and Finance, and the Food Controller.

GERMANY AND NORSE SHIPS.

OFFER OF SAFE CONDUCT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, TUESDAY.

The German Government has announced that it will give a safe passage from July 1st to Swedish and Norwegian ships now in British ports.

CHRISTIANIA, TUESDAY.

The *Aftenposten* states that the German Government will offer Norwegian ships which can leave England on July 1st for Norway a safe passage. It adds that the offer is similar to that made at the end of April, when the time given was too short, and that the offer is made without conditions.

GERMANY AND THE SUBMARINE WAR.

Reuter's Agency states that the German Government has confiscated the whole of the edition of the *Vossische Zeitung*, in which Captain Persius had written an article, admitted that the war could not be determined as a result of Germany's submarine policy.

M. RIBOT'S MISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, TUESDAY.

M. Ribot, Prime Minister, and M. Painlevé, Minister of War, returned to Paris last evening from London. M. Ribot and M. Painlevé, assisted by General Foch and Admiral de Bon, were engaged in discussions, marked by complete accord, with the British War Cabinet of various questions of a military and diplomatic nature. M. Thierry, Minister of Finance, concluded with Mr. Bonar Law an arrangement with reference to financial transactions between the French and British Governments.

MR. BALFOUR'S VISIT TO CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, TUESDAY.

Mr. Clarence Desota, President of the Canadian Zionists' Federation, discussed the movement with Mr. Balfour to-day.

LOST ON THE DOVER CASTLE.

A Southampton telegram says that the following names are included in the list of the missing and presumably killed on the hospital ship Dover Castle, which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean:—G. Brand, C. Barrett, and T. Bartley (foreman), and G. W. Munday, H. Taylor, and W. Kentcher, trimmers, all of Southampton.

AMERICAN WAR MEASURES.

STABILISING OF BUSINESS

DR. WILSON'S NOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY.

President Wilson, speaking at a memorial exercise at Arlington Cemetery, declared that the time had come for action by the United States. He had no fear of the part America would play in the great world war. In the providence of God, he said, America once more has an opportunity to show the world that she is born to serve mankind. President Wilson continued:—Any memorial day of this sort is touched with sorrowful memory. Yet I, for one, do not see how we can have any thought of pity for the men whose memory we honour to-day. I envy them, rather, because theirs is a great work of liberty accomplished, and we are in the midst of a work unfinished. There is a touch of sorrow, but also of reassurance in a day like this, because we know how the men of America have responded to the call of liberty, and we feel perfect assurance that the response will come again in equal measure and equal majesty, with a result which will hold the attention of all mankind. We have said that in the beginning we planned this great movement in order that men who wish for freedom might have a place of refuge, a place where their hope could be realised, and now having established such a Government, and vindicated the power of such a Government, we are saying —We did not set up this Government in order that we might have a selfish and separate liberty, for we are ready to come to your assistance and fight out upon the world's battlefields the cause of human liberty. No man can be glad that such things have happened, as we have witnessed in these last fateful years. But, perhaps, it may be permitted to us to be glad that we have the opportunity to show that the principles we profess are living principles, and to have a chance, by pouring out our blood and treasure, to vindicate the things which we have professed. The real fruition of life is to do things. There are times when words seem empty, and only action seems straight. Such a time has come, and in the providence of God America will once more have an opportunity to show to the world that she was born to serve mankind.

SHIPBUILDING SCHEMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY.

To enable the United States to retain its present supremacy in finance during the war, a plan with which the *Entente* Powers are understood to be in accord, American Government officials have in mind the introduction of a programme of... salient features of which are the virtual closing of the American money markets to any further foreign security issues for the duration of the war, the stabilising of business by the creation of an International Purchasing Board, and the centralisation of the country's financial system by an addition to the Federal reserve system of thousands of strong trust companies and banks which are now not members of this Board. Virtually all the financial plans of the Government, including the financing of the *Entente*, are embraced in the present scheme.

MAY 26 (DELAYED).

It is announced that differences between Mr. Denman, chairman of the Shipping Board, and Major-General Goethals, manager of the Boards of Emergency Fleet Corporation, has been settled, and the Corporation will proceed with the construction of both steel and wooden ships. General Goethals, who in his speeches characterised the plan to build a thousand wooden ships as hopeless, will be given a free rein in the shipbuilding programme. He has already accepted the proposals of two steel companies to turn out three million tons of steel shipping in eighteen months, and will give contracts for wooden vessels as fast as builders with facilities for building them come forward.

SELECTIVE CONSCRIPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY.

The Federal authorities are taking steps to repress vigorously any efforts to interfere with the enforcement of selective conscription. It is believed by many Federal officials that minor movements to prevent registration on June 5th, in accordance with the Registration Order, which are cropping up in various districts, are engineered by German plotters, after the failure of their much boasted rising of German Reservists in the United States. A marked similarity in the methods of procedure in widely separated regions lends colour to this belief, but owing to the measures adopted by the Government a full and inclusive registration is expected. Several ringleaders and agitators have already been arrested, and the Attorney-General has issued a warning that the Federal authorities will crush any incipient movement to thwart the provisions of the Registration Law.

FRANCO-BRITISH SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, TUESDAY.

The Franco-British Scientific Commission, which is to co-operate with the American scientists in the study of problems connected with the conduct of the war, arrived here to-day. It consists of Sir Ernest Rutherford, Commander Bridge, R.N.; Commandant Fobry, of the University of Marseilles; M. Henri Abraham, of the University of Paris; Captain de Grammant, Captain Dupin, and Lieutenant Paterno. The members of the Commission will work with the National Research Council. They expect to have their headquarters at Washington.

SPANISH FRUIT TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, TUESDAY.

The *Epoca* says—Political circles were yesterday evening discussing the decision of the British Government to suspend imports of fruit from Spain. It was said that the British Government contemplated, also, prohibiting imports of other agricultural produce from Spain, and that France desired reciprocity of exports with Spain. All these questions are seriously occupying the attention of the Madrid Cabinet.

NATAL'S GIFT OF FOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, TUESDAY.

A representative conference of the people of Natal has passed a unanimous vote to present a free gift of food products to Great Britain. The gift will probably take the form of maize, potatoes, and beef. Farmers will allot the acreage for growing their contribution.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN RUSSIA.

Mr. H. M. Gooch, the General Secretary of the World's Evangelical Alliance (British Organisation), has received a letter from Prince Lvoff, Prime Minister of Russia, in reply to a resolution of congratulation sent to the Duma and the Russian people, in which he says—"The Evangelical Alliance may be sure that the establishment of free institutions in this country is necessarily connected with the recognition of full religious liberty for all her numerous and various confessions."

AIRMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Second Lieutenant Charlesworth, Royal Flying Corps, was, early yesterday morning, flying in the vicinity of the aerodrome in an Eastern county, when the aeroplane burst into flames and dived to the ground. Lieutenant Charlesworth was so badly burnt that he died shortly afterwards.

FATAL MOTOR CYCLE ACCIDENT

Yesterday morning Captain F. H. Bowers, Royal Engineers, was found dead on the Great North road, near Grantham, with a motor cycle by his side. Appearances indicated that the machine had side-slipped, and that Captain Bowers had been pitched on his head and broken his neck.

MURDER OF A WOMAN AND TWO CHILDREN.

Joseph Wilmot, engine fitter's labourer, has surrendered to the Glasgow police, confessing the murder of his wife and two children in Edinburgh. Detectives, visiting his house in Rose street lane, found his story true. The wife and elder child were lying in bed with their throats cut, and the baby in a crib. Wilmot said he attacked them with a coal hammer, and finished them with a razor. He said he had been out of work, and did not want to leave his wife and children to the mercy of the world. He is 26 years old, belongs to Melton Mowbray, and his wife, aged 32, belonged to Boness.

BANK OF IRELAND LADY CLERKSHIPS.

Candidates should note that Pupils of Rosse College, Stephen's Green, Dublin, gained 16 appointments at the last 4 examinations, including 1st Place at the last examination.—(Advt.)

ROLL OF HONOUR

The casualty lists issued last night show the following losses:—Officers—Dead, 40; wounded or missing, 67; prisoners, 3. Rank and File—Dead, 797; wounded or missing, 2,400.

The following naval officer casualties are also announced:—Dead, 3; wounded, 1; missing, 2; wounded and missing, 1; prisoners in German hands, 2 (These two are flying officers).

The following casualties are reported under various dates:—

KILLED.

COLE, Sec. Lt. R. P., Highland L.I.
DAWSON, Capt. A., M.C., Ryl. Field Artillery.
GODFREY, Sec. Lt. H. A., Middlesex Regt.
GURDELL, Sec. Lt. R. M., Ryl. Irish Rifles.
HEYWORTH, Sec. Lt. F. J., R. Muns. F., att. R. Inniskilling Fusiliers.
LANE, Sec. Lt. F., London Regt.
LISTER, Sec. Lt. F. C., Ryl. Field Artillery.
McGRANE, Sec. Lt. P. L., R.I. Regt., att. Ryl. Inniskilling Fusiliers.
MIDDLETON, Sec. Lt. T. S., Border Regt.
MORRISON, Sec. Lt. R. V., Middlesex Regt.
MURRAY, Capt. A. C., Highland L.I.
OPPE, Sec. Lt. T. A., Cameronians.
OSMAN, Capt. E. E., Ryl. Inniskilling Fus.
RAISTRICK, Sec. Lt. J. W., West Yorkshire R.
SILVERTOP, Sec. Lt. F. S. J., Yeomanry.
WARNER, Lt. B. O., Essex Regt.

Previously reported missing, believed killed, now reported killed:—

MATTHEWS, Lt. R. C., Royal Scots.

Previously reported missing, now reported killed:—

COUPLAND, Lt. J. C. G., Ryl. Field Artillery.
WOOD, Sec. Lt. G., Ryl. Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

LINDLEY, Sec. Lt. J. B., Ryl. Field Artillery.
TUCKER, Lt. A. R., Ryl. Field Artillery.

Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds:—

LUCAS, Sec. Lt. A. J., Ryl. Flying Corps.
MORRISON, Sec. Lt. J. S., Cameronians.
OSBURN, Sec. Lt. F. C., Essex Regt.
REID, Sec. Lt. R., Liverpool Regt.
TREMEER, Sec. Lt. S. C., Bedfordshire Regt.

DIED.

MACLACHLAN, Sec. Lt. J. C., Machine G.C.

WOUNDED.

ALCOCK, Lt. P. F., Liverpool Regt.
ALTMAN, Capt. C. E., London Regt.
ANTILL, Sec. Lt. W. T., London Regt.
BARRETT, Sec. Lt. H., Ryl. Dublin Fusiliers.
BRADWELL, Capt. G., Ryl. Garrison Artillery.
BUNTING, Lt. H. M.C., Border Regt.
CHAPMAN, Capt. E. F., Royal Fusiliers.
COULTER, Sec. Lt. S., Highland L.I.
CRAINE, Sec. Lt. A. H., Border Regt.
DAVIES, Sec. Lt. W. J., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
DONALD, Capt. W. F., Highland L.I.
DURHAM, Sec. Lt. A. J., Border Regt.
EDWARDS, Capt. C. J., London R. att. Rif. C.
GARRITY, Sec. Lt. A., Ryl. Fusiliers.
GIDDENS, Lt. F. C., Rifle Corps.
GILMOUR, Sec. Lt. C. W., Machine Gun Corps.
GLENNIE, Sec. Lt. W., Gordon Highlanders.
GRAHAM, Sec. Lt. A. C., Royal Fusiliers.
HALFORD, Lt. A., London Regt.
HALIFAX, Sec. Lt. G. O. A. and S. H'landers.
HANKIN, Capt. J. H. G., Cyclist Batt., att. A.C.C
HARRISON, Sec. Lt. W. E., R.F.A.
HUGALL, Sec. Lt. J. C., Durham L.I.
JENNINGS, Sec. Lt. —, Border Regt.
LAWSON, Capt. W. H. W. J., R.A.M.C.
LEE, Lt. M., P. E., Dragoon Guards.
LOWE, Sec. Lt. H. F., London Regt.
McLOUGHAM, Sec. Lt. C., R.F.A.
MASON, Sec. Lt. E. W. S., Staffs. att. Lincoln R.
MITCHELL, Capt. J. M., Gen. List. New Armies.
MOORE, Sec. Lt. R. I., Liverpool Regt.
MUIRIE, Sec. Lt. R., Cameronians.
NEWMAN, Sec. Lt. A. L., 5th. Wales Borderers.
ORCHARDSON, Sec. Lt. J. G., West Kent Regt.
PALMER, Sec. Lt. —, Border Regt.
PHILLIPS, Sec. Lt. A. E., Dragoon Guards.
PRIESTLEY, Lt. H. S., Manchester R., att. M.G.C.
PROVAN, Sec. Lt. J., Highland L.I.
PULLEN, Capt. J. W., Ryl. Field Artillery.
REW, Sec. Lt. D. J., Essex Regt.
RICHARDS, Sec. Lt. P., Machine Gun Corps.
RITCHIE, Sec. Lt. —, Suffolk Regt.
RYAN, Sec. Lt. B. G., Ryl. Garrison Artillery.
SMITH, Sec. Lt. J. E., West Yorkshire Regt.
SMITH, Sec. Lt. S. G., Ryl. Warwickshire Regt.
STEPHENSON, Sec. Lt. W. N., Ryl. Field Artillery.
SYNNOTT, Capt. F. W., Ryl. Dublin Fus.
TAYLOR, Sec. Lt. R. H., Royal Engineers.
WILLIAMS, Capt. W. A., Manchester Regt.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

AITCHINSON, Lt. S. W., Ryl. Inniskilling Fus.
CLANCY, Sec. Lt. J. R., Muns. F., att. R. Innis. F.
LAYARD, Sec. Lt. —, Border Regt.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

ARMSTRONG, Sec. Lt. L. W., Border Regt.
NEW, Lt. P., Border Regt.

MISSING.

ANDREW, Sec. Lt. W. M., Highland L.I.
HALL, Lt. W. F., R.Ir. Inniskilling Fus.
HERMGES, Sec. Lt. A. C. G., R. Inniskilling Fus.

CORRECTION.

OFFICER KILLED.

SWEET, Lt. F. G., Essex Regt., should read:—Officer previously reported wounded, now reported killed:—SWEET, Lt. F. G., Essex R.

The following casualties in the Canadian Contingent are reported under various dates:—

KILLED.

ABBOTT, Lt. C. J., Manitoba Regt.
CLARKE, Lt. I. J., Saskatchewan Regt.
COOPER, Lt. W. J., Canadian Field Artillery.
HAMILTON, Capt. H. E. R., Canadian Ry. Troops.
KENNY, Lt. W. C., British Columbia Regt.
McHUGH, Major A. L., Canadian Ry. Troops.
SOUTER, Lt. A. C., Canadian Ry. Troops.
STEER, Lt. C., British Columbia Regt.
STRICKLAND, Lt. R. D'A., Saskatchewan Regt.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed:—

BENSON, Lt. S., Manitoba Regt.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

GARTSIDE, Lt. J. A., Manitoba Regt.

Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds:—

BIRCH, Capt. C. W., Canadian Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

ALFORD, Lt. J. —, Canadian Engineers.
BANKS, Lt. H. R., Central Ontario Regt.
ELLIS, Lt. G. A. L., British Columbia Regt.
FLOWERDEW, Lt. G. M., Canadian Cavalry.
LOWRY, Lt. A. M. C., Manitoba Regt.
MACLAREN, Lt. D. F., Canadian Field Artillery.
MILLS, Lt. R. B., Canadian Cavalry.

MISSING.

FRENCH, Lt. C. E., Eastern Ont. R., att. R.F.C.
MASSON, Lt. A. —, Eastern Ont. R., att. R.F.C.
SMITH, Lt. L. A., General List, att. R.F.C.

Previously reported missing, now reported prisoners of war in German hands:—

BAKER, Lt. H. B., British Columbia R., att. R.F.C.
HARDING, Lt. W. D., Central Ontario Regt.
ROBERTSON, Lt. C. G., Manitoba Regt.

CENTRAL AFRICAN CASUALTY.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lt. E. SHARPE, King's African Rifles and East Kent Regt.

NAVAL LIST.

DIED.

Lt. F. L. GARDNER, R.N. (late R.I.M.).

MISSING.

Flight Sub-Lt. W. HOUSTON-STEWART, R.N.
Sub-Lt. C. L. HAINES, R.N.V.R.

Previously reported missing, feared killed, now reported not missing:—

Acting Lt. H. C. HOLT, R.N.R.
Surgeon Probr. A. G. LENNOX-BROWNE, R.N.V.R.

Previously reported missing, now reported unofficially to be prisoners of war in German hands:—

Flight Lt. C. LAURENCE, R.N.
Sub-Lt. L. J. BENNETT, R.N.V.R.

Previously reported missing, now officially reported killed in action:—

Flight Lt. H. A. FAULTHORPE, R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sub-Lt. W. McCURRAGH, R.N.V.R.

WOUNDED.

Sec. Lt. W. E. GREENLAND, R.M.L.I.

Previously reported wounded, now reported wounded and missing:—

Sub-Lt. D. F. BAILEY, R.N.R.

OTHER RANKS.

IRISHMEN AND MEN IN IRISH REGIMENTS ONLY.

The following casualties are reported under various dates. All are privates, except where otherwise shown. The town shown against each soldier's name is the next-of-kin, except when followed by the abbreviation "Enlt.," when it is his place of enlistment:—

KILLED.

R.F.A.—Wells, 59355 Dvr. D. (Limerick).
R. Scots Fus.—Hanna, 11942 F. (Belfast).
R. Inniskilling Fus.—Teland, 14254 S. (Enniskillen).
Manchester R.—Collins, 2608 F. (Dublin).
Seaforth Highlanders.—Lyons, 40221 H. (Belfast).
R.I. Rif.—Pollock, 15779 L.-Cpl. A. (Belfast); Snowden, 6525 Cpl. J. (Belfast).
R.I. Fus.—Douthwaite, 19013 A. H. (New Cross, S.E.); Sycamore, 40142 L.-Cpl. E. (Hackney, N.E.).

DIED OF WOUNDS.

R.F.A.—M'Cartley, 49336 Dvr. D. (Limerick).
Highland Light Infantry.—Robinson, 26225 H. (Strabane).
R.I. Fus.—Dungey, 8777 L.-Cpl. G. (Faversham).
R. Dublin Fus.—Hadden, 25353 L.-Cpl. E. (Johnstown, Tinahely).
London R.—Kissane, 393707 J. (Kenmare).

DIED.

R.F.A.—Horan, 31263 Gnr. J. (Dublin).
R.G.A.—Ryan, 97875 Gnr. J. (Newpark, Ireland); Stapleton, 3571 Gnr. E. (Waterford).
R.I. Regt.—Dodan, 4522 M. (New Ross).
S. Lancashire Regt.—McAndrew, 242269 P. (Castlebar, Co. Mayo).

WOUNDED.

R.F.A.—Arnold, 58157 Gnr. J. (Belfast); Davis, 74621 Gnr. J. (Crumlin); Feerey, 122491 Gnr. J. (Clara); McNamara, 77824 Gnr. W. (Drumlin); Manning, 77264 Gnr. D. (Bandon); O'Malley, 4858 Gnr. J. (Rathkeale); Parry, 19750 Gnr. T. (Newbridge); Wright, 109992 Gnr. H. (Belfast).
Royal Fus.—Manabridge, 55240 R. (Belfast).
R.I. Regt.—Tatam, 8655 C. (Derby).
R. Inniskilling Fus.—Harbourne, 20021 W. (Finglas); Simpson, 34120 Cpl. P. (Fivemiletown); Oxford and Bucks. L.I.—Dunning, 267138 T. R. (Roscommon).
R.I. Rif.—Bradshaw, 16365 A. (Bangor); Fitzsimmons, 12374 L.-Cpl. W. (Dublin); Foley, 3991 J. (Rosenallis); Johnston, 166535 L.-Cpl. J. (Gladhill, Co. Antrim); Keen, 2195 D. (Lambeth, S.E.).
R.I. Fus.—Armstrong, 21559 F. (Monaghan); Bartley, 25176 E. (Bradford); Brown, 3247 P. (Belfast); Brown, 19198 A. (Wandsworth, S.W.); Caldwell, 12047 J. (Belfast); Carney, 6251 T. (Widnes); Clarke, 10220 J. (Carrickmacross); Crowe, 2147 R. (Clones); Eyes, 9038 Act. Sgt. J. (Mitcham road, S.W.); Graham, 18926 W. (Dublin); Green, 25035 J. (Banbridge); Heaney, 3586 R. (Newry); Hunter, 12720 A. (Belfast); Ingham, 18544 Act. Sgt. G. (Betterbrd); Jennings, 43104 J. (Castlevar); Lidster, 22967 A. (Belfast); McAleer, 5524 J. (Newry); McCann, 11297 L.-Cpl. W. (Armagh); McFadden, 5808 L.-Cpl. W. (Banbridge); McQuinn, 17608 (Darwen); McNally, 39546 J. (Monaghan); Magill, 10066 W. (Banbridge); Maginnis, 10397 Cpl. A. (Armagh); Matthews, 5362 W. (Lurgan); Montgomery, 40089 G. (Fivemiletown); M'eldon, 25947 A. (Belfast); Reavey, 8605 P. (Cavan); Reilly, 11466 J. (Drogheda); Treanor, 3432 P. (Monaghan); Trassler, 10092 Pvt. W. (Mountnugent).

WOUNDED—SHOCK SHELL.

R.I. Fus.—Mallon, 3812 H. J. (Belfast).

MISSING, BELIEVED DROWNED.

R.I. Regt.—McGuire, 5561 J. (Naas); McCrann, 5569 J. (Grimsby); Moore, 5583 H. (Dublin); Moran, 5564 C. (Dublin); Regan, 5575 J. (Dublin); Thompson, 5670 J. (Portarlington).

MISSING.

Yeomanry—Paxton, 205471 A. T. (Dublin).
R. Inniskilling Fus.—Newstead, 20819 V. (Liverpool).

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LIST.

The following is a selection from Sir Douglas Haig's despatch of 9th April, submitting names deserving of special mention, published in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, 15th May, 1917:—

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

Staff.

Barber, Col. G. W., D.S.O., Aust. Army Med. Corps; **Bennett**, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. G., C.M.G., Commonwealth Military Forces; **Bessell-Browne**, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) A. C., C.M.G., D.S.O., Aust. Field Artillery; **Blamey**, Lt.-Col. T. A., D.S.O., Commonwealth Military Forces; **Borwick**, Maj. T. F., Aust. Inf.; **Brand**, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) C. H., C.M.G., D.S.O., Aust. Inf.; **Buloke**, Col. J. H., Aust. Police Corps; **Cannan**, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) J. H., C.B.; **Clayton**, Maj. H. J. H.; **Dean**, Lt.-Col. E. E., Aust. Ligh Horse R.; **Dickinson**, Maj. G. F., Aust. Inf.; **Elliott**, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. E., C.M.G., Commonwealth Military Forces; **Foott**, Col. C. H., C.M.G., Commonwealth Military Forces; **Fraser**, Capt. A. H., Aust. Inf.; **Gillibrand**, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) J., D.S.O., Commonwealth Military Forces, Res. of Off.; **Glasgow**, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) T. W., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commonwealth Military Forces; **Griffiths**, Lt.-Col. C. T., A.I.F.; **Grimwade**, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) F., Commonwealth Military Forces; **Heane**, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) J., C.M.G., D.S.O., Aust. Inf.; **Hearne**, Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) W. W., Aust. Army Med. Corps; **Henry**, Maj. M. A., A.V.C.; **Hobbs**, Col. (temp. Maj.-Gen.) J. J. T. C., B.V.D., Aust. Field Artillery; **Holmes**, Col. (temp. Maj.-Gen.) W., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commonwealth Military Forces; **Huxtable**, Lt.-Col. (temp. Col.) R. B., Aust. Army Med. Corps.

Irwin, Capt. J. M., Aust. Field Artillery; **Jackson**, Maj. R. E., Aust. Light Horse R.; **Jeffries**, Maj. M., D.S.O., Aust. Army Med. Corps; **Jobson**, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) A., Commonwealth Military Forces; **Johnston**, Maj. C. M., Aust. Inf.; **Johnston**, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. J., C.B., Aust. Field Artillery; **Kensett**, Capt. W. G., Aust. Provost Corps; **Kerr**,

Fashionable Intelligence

The Marquis of Headfort has returned to Dublin from spending Whitsuntide at Headfort, Kells.

The Ladies Lowry-Corry are at present staying at the Grand Hotel, Malahide.

Lady Crofton has arrived in Ireland from London.

Sir Gilbert Greenall has arrived in London from Mount Coote, County Limerick.

Sir A. Kay Muir and Lady Muir have arrived at 31 Grosvenor square, London, which they have taken for a short time.

Sir P. C. Smyly has left Dublin for London.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in October, between the Rev. Charles G. Metcalfe, B.A., Rector of Kilmore, Co. Roscommon, younger son of Hugh Morrison Metcalfe, Principal Staff Officer of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and Margaret Elizabeth, only daughter of Robert Whitelaw Dundas, Roscor House, Belleek, Co. Fermanagh.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place very quietly early in June, between Captain George F. Macnamara, Manager National Bank, Clonakilty, and May, only daughter of the late Doctor J. Cotter and Mrs. M. Cotter, of 8 Sydney Place, Cork, and Bush-Mount, Clonskilty.

By permission of the Commandant and officers, the band of the R.I.Cy. under the direction of Mr. W. Rafter, will perform a programme of music on the East Pier, Kingstown, this evening from 8 o'clock.

Mr. Gerard Black desires to state that a rumour which has spread that he is retiring from practice is absolutely incorrect and without any foundation whatsoever.

New Costumes, Coat Frocks, Blouses, and Sports Coats just received.—Switzer and Co., Ltd., Grafton street.

Special Show of New Panama Hats in Formosa, Real Loochoo Jamaican, Otanto, and Natural, at Holmes', George's street.

The Latest Version of the Jumper Blouse. Charming Models at Holmes', George's street.

Maple's Hotel—Special terms officers' families.

Arrivals at Kingstown per Royal Mail steamer.—Lieutenant R. J. Callaghan, R.I.R.; Captain and Mrs. Lionel Hanna, Colonel Gilbert, Colonel Shepherd, Major Shell, Lieutenant Taylor, Lieutenant Barnes, Alderman Byrne, Mrs. Byrne, Lieut.-Commander Hamilton, R.N.; Mrs. Mackey, Lieutenant T. S. Martin, Lieut. Butt and Mrs. Martin, Lieutenant Cornish, R.F.A.; Lieutenant G. Todd, Major A. Adams, Lieut.-Colonel Cunnah, A. M. Hall, Lieutenant Bingham, Mrs. Moore, Major M. Hall, Lieutenant Cecil Mooney, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. H. Chatham, Lieutenant Hume Kelly, Mr. J. H. Wood, Mr. Chichester, Mr. Mackessey, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Wood, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Stott, Mr. George Geoghegan, Lt. C. Finlay, R.N., Mr. Elliott, C.E., Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Newman, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wright, Miss Moriarty, Miss Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Redmond, Mrs. A. E. Bowker, Mrs. R. W. Bagnall.

Departures from Kingstown per Royal Mail steamer.—Captain R. H. Dodd, Mrs. R. H. Dodd, Miss Dodd, Miss Fraser, Miss Cosgrave-Callaghan, R.F.C., Captain H. J. A. Blood, Captain Hamilton, Captain Sir John F. Dillon, Colonel M. de Montmorency, Frances Lady Dillon, Colonel Sir Neville Macready, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edmund Elsmie, Chief Constable of Dublin, Mrs. Ian Macready, Miss Griffith, Capt. Atkinson, Captain Barrington, Lady and Miss Lyden, Colonel Beaumont, Sir David Harris, Mrs. Lyden, Father Felton, Miss Olive, Miss Olive, Miss Margaret Olive, R.F.C., Major P. McFarland, Mrs. Woodworth, R. F. C., Miss E. A. L. Cliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. E. Tribe, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, A. T. Green, Joseph Mc Manus, Mrs. Symonds, Miss Villiers Stuart, Miss Mandeville, Mr. and Mrs. Purcell, Miss Carell, Miss Lowry, Miss Forbes, Mrs. Mc. G. Fitzpatrick, Mr. W. Mc. Mr. R. Curry, Miss E. M. Lyon, Miss Bagley, Mrs. Chute.

New Summer Millinery at McBirney's.

"SOFTENS AND WHITENS THE SKIN."—Lady Constance Howard writes—"I like the ALMOND MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP very much; it is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Delightfully perfumed Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

Gibson & Co., Ladies' Tailors. Specialists in designing and cutting. All models made on the premises. Inspection invited.—141 Lr. Baggot st.

CHURCH OF IRELAND.

The institution of the Rev. Henry C. Cave, M.A., to the incumbency of the Parish of Drumcondra and North Strand, Dublin, will take place this evening at 8 o'clock in the North Strand Church. The Archbishop of Dublin will preach.

The Archbishop of Dublin will institute the Rev. A. E. Hughes, M.A., the new incumbent of Rathfarnham, at a special Service to be held in the parish church to-morrow at 5.30 p.m. The preacher on the occasion will be the Archdeacon of Dublin.

The Bishop of Cashel has appointed Friday, June 22nd, for the meeting of the Diocesan Synod of Waterford and Lismore.

The Rev. C. S. Graham, curate of Instoge, Diocese of Ossory, has been appointed by the Bishop of Ossory to the diocesan cursacy of Kells.

The Bishop of Cashel has fixed Trinity Sunday next as the day on which appeals are to be made in the churches of the diocese on behalf of the Diocesan Board of Religious Education.

The Bishop of Limerick has arranged to have the examinations for the Bishop's medal in Religious knowledge in the United Diocese on Wednesday, June 6th.

The Rev. L. W. H. Dickson, B.D., has been appointed to the curacy of the united parishes of Moylisear and Enniscoffy, Diocese of Meath. Mr. Dickson has recently been curate of St. Stephen's, Sunderland.

The Bishop of Clogher has appointed the Rev. A. Robinson, B.D., incumbent of Magheracloney, to the stipendiary canonry and ex-planning chaplaincy annexed, in the room of Archdeacon Macnamaway.

A Memorial Service is now being arranged, to be held in the Cathedral, Londonderry, on Sunday, July 1st, to the memory of the Derry officers who have fallen in the war.

A brass mural tablet has been placed in the parish church of Kilcoiman, Diocese of Killaloe, to the memory of Captain Lancelot J. M. Studdert, Leinster Regiment, who fell in the battle on September 9th, 1916. The window was erected as a tribute of esteem by parishioners. Captain Studdert was an ardent Churchman, and a valued member of the Synod and Council. He was also a generous benefactor to the parish and diocese.

DUBLIN AND DISTRICT.

St. Bartholomew's Church.—The annual sale of work in connection with the church, which is being held conjointly with the women's work, S.P.G., will be held yesterday in the Parochial Hall, Clyde road. There was a large attendance of buyers, who found a variety of articles to suit them to open their purses for the cause. The Archdeacon of Dublin presided at the opening ceremony, which was performed by Sir Thomas Digges La Touche.

Reconstruction Committee.—A meeting of the Dublin Reconstruction Committee was held yesterday at the City Hall. Sir James Gallagher presided, and a deputation was received from Messrs. Stonecutters' Trades. Mr. Farren, Secretary of the Union, urged upon the Committee the desirability of the use of cut stone in the work of reconstruction in the city.

Fire at the North Wall.—An outbreak of fire occurred last evening at the sheds of the Dublin and South Western Railway Company at the North Wall. The Fire Brigade was promptly on the scene, in charge of Captain Bell, and the flames were extinguished with the aid of two lines of hose before any serious damage had been done, only some packing being destroyed.

Ladies' Club Concert.—A concert was given in the Mansion House, Dublin, last evening in aid of the Ladies' Club in Gloucester street. The concert was of a character which deserved the attendance of a larger audience than was present, and proved thoroughly enjoyable. The vocalists were Madame L. Dix, Mr. Gough K. Lloyd, F. Ryan, K. Roche, and C. Berckmans, Messrs. L. M. Bryan, Cox, W. J. Lemass, and L. A. [illegible]. Instrumental selections were given by Miss E. Reidy and Mr. W. Reidy (violoncello), and Miss O. Brierly (violin). Mr. O'Brien was at the piano.

DUBLIN WOMEN WORKERS.

A meeting of women workers (under the Mrs. Leo Guild) was held last night in Dublin Club, 41 York street, Hall presiding. Mr. Hall, presiding, spoke on "Our Working Women—Better Times." The Trade Board Act, he said, was delivered by Monsignor Finnegan, C.C., Pro-Cathedral. In his remarks, Father Flanagan said there was no reason why women should not be paid with men for equally efficient work. Such a living wage was paid just before, and a host of evil effects followed the break down into the festering slums of the city, to hospitals, sanatoria, dispensaries, workhouses, and think of all the consequences in the city. Under the Trade Boards Act a committee appointed took into account all the circumstances of the particular trade, and fixed a minimum rate of wages. When the Act was passed in 1909 it applied only to four trades, but had since been extended to others. Trades Unions were still necessary, and were helped by the operation of the Trade Board. Dublin working women could even benefit by the Act by forming a strong union, whose executive could press for the extension of the Act to their trade. It probably would not gain for them a living wage, but would pull them out of the mire and infuse hope and courage into their hearts. During the evening there were a number of musical items.

£1 TO £1,000
Advanced on Demand at KELLY'S Great Central Pawnbrokers Money Office, 48 FLEET STREET (opposite Moorland street), Dublin, on Deposits of Jewellery, Silver, China, Paintings, Waterford Glass, Furniture, Fur Values remitted on receipt of Property. Tel. 2447.

FINANCIAL NEWS

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

MARKETS MOSTLY QUIET. DUBLIN DISTILLERS, MARCONIS, AND TEXTILES SCARCE. BANK STOCK LOWER.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

There was little or no accumulation of orders to hand on 'Change to-day over the Whitsuntide holidays, but on balance the most interesting alterations in prices favoured holders. Features were supplied by the strength of Consols, Dublin Distillers, Marconis, and Calico Printers. Bolands Ord. were marked small at a recovery, allowing for the final dividend since paid. Liptons were wanted on the dividend recently notified. Bank Stock relapsed a couple of points. Rather marked strength was shown for Breweries and Distilleries usually dealt in here. Dublin Distillers Pref. rose 3s. more to 69s., and the Ord. were bid up a further 3d. to 15s., 15s. 3d. Guinness Ord. were ½ higher, but the Pref. fell ¼. Marconi Ord. rose 6d. to 58s. 3d., 58s 6d., but Spanish Trusts realised 9s., and Canadians fell 3d. to 9s. 1½d. As regards Home Rails, the changes were unimportant. Dublin United Tram Ord. at 7¼ were well supported on the continuance of traffic increases. Dunlops were much quieter, but firm, with little alteration. Dunlop Rubbers did not quote, but closed wanted. Alliance Gas fell 3s. 6d. to 98s. 6d. Bolands Ord. rallied 2s. 3d. to 41s. 3d. x.d. for a few shares. Todd, Burns Pref. at 85s. were firm. Textiles were in keen demand. Bradford Dyers Ord. rose 1½d., Calico Printers Ord. 6d., and English Sewing Cotton Ord. 1½d. Fine Spinners and Coats, quoted ex. div., were also wanted. Dublin Brick Ord. rose 6d. to 4s. bid. Tedcastle, McCormick and Co.'s final statement showing 10 p.c. per annum dividend on the Ord. shares was well received. In addition there is £8,000 written off premises, and £15,000 to meet depreciation in investments, besides carrying forward £1,049. The final dividend a year ago was at rate of 7 p.c. per annum.

BANK OF IRELAND STOCK, 5 PER CENT. ALLOWANCE ON DEPOSITS, 2½ PER CENT.

	Previous Price.	Business Nominal	Done Quotation For Cash. Bid. Ask'd
Consols	85¾	85⅞	—
War Loan 4½ Stock	91⅝	91¾	—
5½ War Loan—1929-47	94⅛	94⅜	—
2½ % (Land Act)	53½	53½	—
3½ Year Ln., 1st Mtg.	60¼	60¼	—
Dublin Stock	—	55	—
3½ Indus. 1948	58¼	58¼	—
Dublin Corpn. 3½ %	—	60	60
Banks.			
Bank of Ireland	194	192	—
Belfast Banking (New)	3⅜	3⅜	—
Munster and Leinster	—	—	—
Provincial Bank Old	21	21	—
Provincial (New)	19¼	19¼	—
Breweries and Distilleries.			
Dublin Distillers Ord.	15/	15/	15/3
Dublin Distillers 6 % Pf.	66/	69/	—
Guinness Ord.	23⅛	23⅛	—
Guinness 6 % Cum. Pref.	10¾	10¾	—
Telegraphs and Telephones.			
Marconis Wireless Tel.	58/	58/3	58/6
Railways and Tramways.			
Dublin Sth. E. Ord.	11	10¾	—
Gt. Northern (I.) Ord.	88	85	—
Gt. Southern & West. Ord.	73¾	73½	—
Gt.Sth.& West. 1) 4% Deb.	79¾	80½	—
Dublin United Tram Ord.	7¼	7¼	—
Miscellaneous.			
Parent Tyre Ord.	27	126 10¼	—
Parent Tyre Cum. Pref.	14.6	13/3 14/6	—
Parent Tyre Cum. Pref.	16/6	16/3	—
Alliance Gas	—	99 6	—
Boland's Ord.	—	241 3/	—
Bolands Cum. Pref.	—	113/3	—
Bradford Dyers Ord.	27 6	27 7¼	—
Brooks Thomas Ord.	12 10½	13/3 13 4½	¥
Dublin Brick Ord.	3 6	4/	—
English Sew. Cotton Ord	47 10⅜	48/	—
Fine Cotton Spinners 5 %	—	18 4½	—
Jacob	95	95	—

* Ex-dividend. ¥ exceptional amount at special price. ‡ Free of stamp duty. Business commences at 12 o'clock noon. Stock Exchange closed on Saturdays.

OTHER BUSINESS DONE—11.45 o'clock. Rubberoid 6 p.c. Bonds, 1920. Reg.——10½; Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada.....9/16

DEALINGS IN LONDON MARKET.

The following markings were recorded in the business done on London Stock Exchange yesterday:—

War Loan 3½ p.c.—87¾, 6¼, 7.
War Loan 4½ p.c.—91½, ¾, ⅞, ¾, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, ¾, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, ¾, ⅝

J. F. KEOGH & CO.'S
HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE AUCTION
TO-MORROW, AT 25 BACHELOR'S WALK,

Contains:—Two Hair-stuffed Chesterfields, four Lounge Arm Chairs, several Sheraton and Rosewood Interchanging Drawing-room Chairs; Suites, in Tapestry and Antique Pegamoid; several Sets Mahogany Dining Chairs, covered in Morocco; Dublin-made Glass-back Mahogany Sideboard, Oak Glass-back Sideboard, Sheraton do., Mahogany Pedestal do.; Sheraton Bureau, Mahogany Bookcase, Cheffonier Cabinet, Gilt and Walnut-framed Overmantel Glasses, magnificent Screw Dining Tables, Mahogany Falling-leaf Tables, 6ft. Mahogany 3-wing Glass-door Wardrobe; do., in Burr Walnut; eight Dublin-made Bedroom Suites, assorted woods and sizes; two magnificent Solid ALL-BRASS BEDS, with Pure Hair Mattresses; several Black and Brass do.; Mahogany and Burr Walnut Duchesse Pairs; Royal Axminster Stair Carpets; Pictures, Paintings; Brass Fenders, Brasses, Steels; Decorative and other China; a large quantity of Kitchen and Deal Furniture; Motor Cycle; two Cottage Pianos, and Old Dutch Violin.

GOODS ON VIEW. AUCTION COMMENCES AT 12.30. PIANOS SOLD AT 3 O'CLOCK.

J. F. KEOGH & Co., AUCTIONEERS & VALUERS,

THIS DAY (THURSDAY),
CENTRAL AUCTION ROOMS, 9 BACHELOR'S WALK,
SELLING BY AUCTION CHOICE COLLECTION OF
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE,
REMOVED FROM 3 OAKLAND, 4 YORK VILLAS, CONNAUGHT TERRACE, AND BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX DELAHUNT, DECEASED.

Three Cottage Pianos, two Violins; massive Mahogany Mirrored Sideboard; handsome Carved-wood Gilt Mirror, 8ft. x 5ft.; two Cash Registers; six Restaurant Tables, Mirrored Walnut Cabinets; Walnut Bedroom Suites; four Shop Mirrors, six Office Chairs, Yacht Table, 6ft. Mahogany Bookcase and Cabinet, Kerbs and Brasses, Mantel Clocks, Vases, Lamps, Plated Ware, Pedestal Writing Table, Sewing Machines, Canterbury Whatnot, Fancy Tables, Chairs, Brass Gasaliers, Wardrobes, Duchess Table, Marble Washstand, Rails, Ware; Oil Paintings, Pictures; Hall Stand, Chairs, Clocks; Beds and Bedding; Settees, Chairs, Couches, Dinner and Breakfast Tables, 6ft. Mahogany Bookcase and Cabinets, Dinner and Tea Services, Cutlery, Carpets, Rugs, Folding Screens, Whatnot; Diningroom Suites, Sideboards, Drawers, Cabinets, Bookcase, Secretary, Loo and Oval Tables, Cycles, Refrigerators, Mangles, Bassinettes, Utensils, Tools; Fowl. SALE, ONE O'CLOCK. FEES—FIVE PER CENT.

PATRICK A. WREN.
AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT, &c., 9 BACHELOR'S WALK.

SALE THIS DAY (THURSDAY),
AT OUR SALEROOMS, 39 WESTMORELAND ST., AT 1.30 O'CLOCK.
41 RAGLAN ROAD,
3 WILLIAM STREET,
43 HOLLYBANK ROAD.
1, 2, 3 ESPLANADE VILLAS, DOLLYMOUNT,
AND "ERENEDENE," 10 CONQUER HILL, CLONTARF
(AS ALREADY ADVERTISED).

BATTERSBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
RE MISS CAROLINE CARPENTER, Deceased.
29 LEINSTER ROAD,
RATHMINES.

TO-DAY THURSDAY, 31st MAY, 1917.
AUCTION SALE of ANTIQUE and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, EFFECTS, etc., comprising briefly—Ambovna Inlaid Quadrant Drawingroom Cabinet, Ormolu mounts and China Pieces; Marqueterie ditto; Walnut Mirror Back Chiffonier; Mahogany Chiffoniere and Sideboards; Walnut Drawingroom Suite in Velvet; Couches and large Easy Chairs; Occasional Chairs and Tables; Antique Mahogany Falling Leaf, Loo, and Game Tables; Antique Mahogany bookcase, diamond panes; Bohemian glass Lustres and vases; Decorative China; Oil Paintings and Water Colours; J.A.U. Engravings; Gilt Mantel Mirrors; Whatnots; Axminster and other Carpets; Curtains; Antique Brass Fender; Mahogany Grandfather Hall Clock; Chairs, and Stands; Antique Mahogany Hall Table; Cut Glass Lustre; Chandeliers; Saloon Cabinet; Mahogany Wardrobe, Cheets Drawers, Toilet Tables, and Glasses; Toilet Ware; Fenders; Irons; Bedsteads, Springs and Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, and Bedding; Breakfast Service, Table Ware; Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, etc. On View This Morning 10 till 12. Sale To-day (Thursday, 31st May, at 12 o'clock. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction fees.

JAMES ADAM & SONS,
Auctioneers and Appraisers,
17 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

CARDEN, ETC. (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.)

CABBAGE Plants for Sale, Ellam's Early Nonpareil.—O'Neill's, Milltown, Dublin. D
CAULIFLOWERS, Early London, 3/- 100, 1/9 50; Onions, 2/6 100, 1/6 50; Celery, red and white, 3/- 100, 1/9 50; Spring Cabbage, 2/6 100, 1/6 50; Asters, 2/6 dozen; Asters, Stocks, Sweet Williams, Violas, 1/3 dozen; Calceolarias, yellow, brown, 2/6 dozen, all post free.—Wilkie, Ballsbridge. D
DOUBLE White Primroses and Double Red Daisies, 1/4 dozen, free—Mrs. Farr, Knock terrace, Blackrock. D
DICKSON'S Hawkmark Wallflower Seeds for present sowing, easily grown, pleasantly perfumed, varied in colours. Blood Red, Pure Gold, Violet Blue, Primrose Dame, Eastern Queen, Ruby Gem, and other strains, 6d. per packet, post free.—Alex. Dickson and Sons, Ltd., 61 Dawson street, Dublin. 26 31
DICKSON'S Hawkmark Manures for all Crops, in packets and bags.—Holmes' Corner, and Seedsmen. Dublin.
EARLY sown Cabbage Plants, Lettuce, Sprouts, 2/- Celery, Cauliflowers, Onions, 2/6; Marrows, Tomatoes, 1/6 to 3/6 dozen.—Betterton, Dundrum, Dublin. F
FOR Sale, Co. Dublin Seed Potatoes, including Queens, Arran Chiefs, Dates, Triumphs, Shamrocks. Address "Z 3531, Potatoes," this office. F
FOR Sale, small Field of Grass, suitable for horses; must be cut immediately.—X 1984, this office.
GARDEN Rodar, Weedbarrow, and Garden Seat Wanted; state price and particulars.—X 1918, this office.
GARDEN Canes and Fruit Tree Netting.—Garnett's, Champion Court beside Empire Theatre, Dublin. B
GREENHOUSE.—For sale, a lean-to Greenhouse, with 2 sash water gutters.—Buchanan, 46 Grafton st., Dublin.
MACKEY'S Wallflowers—Sow now Blood Red, Cloth of Gold, Eastern Queen, Golden Monarch, Ellen Willmott, Fire King, Primrose Dame, Rose Queen, Ruby Gem, White Gem, Yesterday, Yellow, and Finest Mixed, each per packet 5d. or 1/-, or Collection of above 12 varieties 2/6, or 1/6 post free.—Mackey's, Ltd., Seedsmen, Dublin. 12 21
MACKEY'S Mycetis—Sow now Indigo Blue, Love in a Star, Royal Blue, 5d., 6d., 1/- packet; Polyanthus, large flowered mixed, 1/- packet. Write to-day for Mackey's List of Flower Seeds to sow in May and June for spring flowering.—Mackey's, Ltd., Seedsmen, Dublin. 12 21
NETTING for covering seeds and fruit trees, 1½d. per yard, 6 feet wide, 1/- per yard, 9 feet wide; 2nd quality—Linings, 25 Eden quay, Dublin. 52 21
ROWAN'S Wallflowers—Sow now for Spring Blooming—Choicest Mixed Red, Golden King, Fire King, Chamois Queen, Ruby Gem, Primrose Dame, Vulcan, Scarlet, 5d. and 6d. per packet; collection 5 superb sorts 1/6.—R. Rowan and Co., Seed Specialists, 51 and 52 Capel st., Dublin.
ROWAN'S Best of All Purple Top Swede, the finest quality, 1/10 lb., post free; 6lb. orders post free.—Seed Specialists, 52 Capel st. E

SWATH TURNERS.
MOWERS.
LAND ROLLERS.
Delivery from Stock.
THE DAIRY ENGINEERING Co.
OF IRELAND, LTD.,
21/22 BACHELOR'S WALK, DUBLIN.

SUTTON'S Strain—Celery, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Kale, Kohl-Rabi, Red Cabbage, Lettuce, Parsley, Brussels Sprouts, 1/9 100, 15- 1,000 for plants; postage paid. Tomato, Cucumber, Marrow Plants, 4d. each—Acton, Kilmacanogh, Rathdrum.
TOMATO Plants, Vegetable Marrows, and Geraniums; cheap.—"Glenmore," Park avenue, Sandymount. F
TURKEY Eggs, American Bronze, for sale, 12/- dozen.—Mrs. Holbrook, Clumilla, Dublin.
TURKEY Cock, American Bronze, exceptionally fine specimen, two years old.—Holbrey, Clumilla, Dublin.
TOMATO Plants, best kinds; also Cabbage, York, Drumhead, and Curled Kale strong rooted Plants; cheap to clear.—The Cottage, Drumcondra Park.

POULTRY, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY, FISH, ETC.

21/3 CWT., Special Sweetings; Bran, 18/5, Barley Meal, 19/5; Pollard, 17/5; Middling Meal or Oats, 20/5; Oat Dust, 15/5; Chicken Mixture, 28/5; Chicken Meal, 25/5; carriage paid, cash with order. All 56 cwt. less if 4 cwts. taken in all.—ABRAHAM NEILL, Ltd., Castalia Mills, Belfast.
A1 POULTRY foods of all kinds, including Poultry Mustard, at Glen Mill Stores, Exchequer st., Dublin.
ADELAIDE House, Glenageary, Phone 66. Kingstown—June Chicks, now booking, 10/6 dozen. Apply Mrs. Curtis.
BIG Duck Eggs (American), excellent for laying and table, quickly fed free.—Charles Smith, Yesterday Pine Harbour.
£80,000 was given away for 1d. a gallon.—Somerton, Sallynoggin.
Colne, Lancs., pure, 3/6, Black and White Leghorns, were unable to book. R.I.R.—Killowen, Shrewsbury road, Blackrock.
Chicks, two years old, 3/3, 3/6.—Carrick-preparatory d. Monkstown.
are temporarily Chicks, three weeks old, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, 12/6 dozen. Address "Z 5532, office.
Insurance about old Chicks for Sale. 'Phone, 3541, Grow-On" Chicken House and Run, complete, nothing to equal it for growing chicks. For J. E. Warne (01023).

SALE THIS DAY.
15 LESLIE PARK, NORTH STREET.
MESSRS. BENNETT and SON will SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises as above, on TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 31st May, 1917, commencing at 1.30, the Superior MODERN FURNITURE, including—A Carved Mahogany Sideboard, with Mirror Back; do. suite, Upholstered in Tapestry; Chesterfield Couch and settee; Mahogany, Oak, and Gilt-framed Mirrors and Overmantels; Mahogany and Walnut Drawingroom Cabinets, Parlor and Axminster Room and Stair Carpets, Easy and Occasional Chairs, Davenports, and Writing Tables, Antique Mahogany Tables, Two Mahogany, Walnut, and Oak Bedroom Suites; Mahogany Mirror-door Wardrobes and Dressing Chests, Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Bedding, Brass Fire Sets, Fenders, Chandeliers, Engravings, Pictures, Carpets and Rugs, Linoleum, Kitchen Furniture and Culinary Utensils, Terms—Cash and Auction Fees.

BENNETT & SON,
Auctioneers and Valuers, 6 UP. ORMOND QUAY.

800 STORE CATTLE
At 50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN,
ON THIS DAY,
At Twelve o'clock.

Entries comprise—
370 Aged Shorthorn Bullocks and Heifers, in forward condition.
150 A.A. and Polly Bullocks, 2½ and 3 years.
250 Bullocks and Heifers, 1 to 2 years, of various Breeds.
50 Stripper and In-Calf Cows.
1 Dealer Yearling Bull.

GAVIN LOW, LTD.

POULTRY, &c.—CONTINUED.

WANTED, Secondhand House for 100 Pullets, with run, scratching shed, food order; state size, price, where seen.—Carden Cahirs, Greystones. D
WHITE Wyandotte and Buff Orpington Eggs, winning and special prize strain in laying competition, 4/- doz.; Silver Spangled Hamburgs and White Leghorns, 3/- doz.—Mrs. Fair, Knock terrace, Blackrock. D
WANTED, 6 dozen Specialed Guinea Fowls for breeding; state if Solpiera having Clipping of Sale.
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WHITE Wyandotte and White Leghorn Eggs, 4/- per 15 dozen, carriage paid.—Mrs. Rennie, Eggs, 4/- dozen (Taylor's direct); list free.—Alfred Long, Cranmore, Magheramorne, Co. Antrim. E
YOUNG Jersey Cow, due 4th June, splendid milker, for Sale, Ballymore, Willamstown. 'Phone, 105, Blackrock.
12 WHITE Leghorn Chicks, due 31st, 8/6; 12 White Wyandottes, also 8/6; Mothers, 4/-; 291 Grafton.—Mrs. Strong, Moate, Kells, Meath.
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